

# America

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March 7, 1953  
Vol. 88, Number 23

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY REVIEW

## Dead men tell no tales

*The fate of Mindszenty's persecutors*

BELA FABIAN

## Security and freedom in the atomic era

ROBERT B. MORRISSEY

## Development of our great river basins

ROBERT L. SCHUELER

## TV in 'fifty-three

WILLIAM A. COLEMAN

**TOPICS:** The "secret agreements"... Congress and the treaty-making power... Furor over witch-hunts... Religious "freedom" in Yugoslavia... Mr. Dulles on our Far East goals

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### The new anti-Communist strategy

On Feb. 18 Secretary of State John Foster Dulles gave official sanction to previous rumors about the future trend of the Eisenhower Administration's Far Eastern policy. To a press conference Mr. Dulles announced that the United States would try to achieve a balance with the Soviet Union in the Far East by disengaging American and French troops and stepping up military aid to the Asians fighting the ground wars in Korea and Indo-China. The strategy is sound. It flows from the conviction that direct military involvement in Asia puts the West at a disadvantage alongside the Kremlin. While U. S. and French forces are tied down in the area, Russia, still not directly committed in either of the wars she has inspired, remains free to strike in any direction. Her maneuverability jeopardizes the West's position in Europe and the Middle East. AMERICA readers will recall that this Review used precisely the same argument almost two years ago, when it indicated the risks of an enlarged Korean war:

We cannot pour much more of [our present military armament] into the Far East without weakening our ability to operate effectively in Europe ... Soviet Russia is the foe we have to fear. Russia would probably like nothing better than to see us divert our at present limited power into an all-out war with China (4/28/51, p. 91).

It may take a year or even two fully to implement our plans for equipping Korean and Vietnamese troops. But there never has been a quick, and at the same time safe, way of extricating ourselves from the "hot war" in the Far East. Many who seemed to think there must be are apparently coming to that conclusion themselves.

### The President's draft resolution

The Republicans who demanded the hardening of President Eisenhower's draft resolution condemning Soviet violations of World War II agreements do not seem to have realized how close they came to blowing up all hope of bi-partisanship in foreign policy. By asking that it rebuke Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, even implicitly, they were touching perhaps the sorest spot the campaign left on the Democratic party. Just how sensitive the Democrats are on the subject they could have learned by reading the 32-page transcript of the interrogation of John Foster Dulles by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his fitness to be Secretary of State. A quarter of it is devoted to the plank in the Republican foreign-policy platform charging that the Democratic leaders had "abandoned friendly nations such as Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Czechoslovakia" and promising repudiation of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. That plank, denounced as dishonest by the Democrats, won literally millions of the so-called "foreign-language groups" for the Republicans. Senators Gillette and Humphrey, after gaining Mr. Dulles' admission that he "had as much to do with it as any other single person," took it apart clause by clause, comparing each with contradictory

## CURRENT COMMENT

published statements by Mr. Dulles. The memory of that hearing must have been with the Secretary when he argued before Senator Taft's subcommittee against any "strengthening" of the President's resolution which would destroy the cooperative relations so aptly phrased in Senator Gillette's parting words: "Having asked you these questions, I am looking forward with you, instead of back with you."

### Bradley on "World War III"

Some historians conjecture that the first World War became inevitable in 1914 at the time Czar Nicholas found himself with the choice of either full mobilization or none at all. His General Staff had no plans for only a partial mobilization. Last week General of the Army Omar N. Bradley gave evidence that he saw this country being pushed into a similar dilemma that could have equally disastrous results unless the public is warned in time. In an address at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., on Feb. 22 the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff decried the tendency of many of those with whom he came in official contact to say that this country is "already in World War III." This is the "most dangerous idea," he protested, permeating U. S. thought about world affairs today. He called for the adoption of better and truer slogans before the American people become the victims of a false one. For the general, to accept the "reality" of World War III as a catchword would inevitably entail the additional recognition of the need for all the extreme measures, in both domestic and foreign policies, that always accompany a state of war. Its continued and growing use would, in addition, undermine the confidence of our Allies in our ability to keep a cool head in moments of recurring world crisis. General Bradley's views have sometimes been criticized in the press. But his warning at Rollins College strikes us as the very essence of common sense. Anyone who doesn't know the difference between limited defensive engagements and all-out war needs a briefing on what he will see happening to our cities if World War III ever comes.

### Hawaii might make it

In the past fifty years, according to U. S. News for Feb. 27, the Hawaiian Islands have made no less than seventeen bootless bids for Statehood. Right now the skies look brighter than ever for favorable action



by Congress to make Hawaii the 49th State. In 1947 and again in 1950 the House welcomed the islands, but the Senate looked the other way. Opposition has rested on several grounds. Democrats have found the islands' Republican political complexion disintriguing. "White supremacy" and "100-per-cent American" folk have looked unbeguiled upon the archipelago's mixed racial composition (percentage-wise: Japanese, 37; white, 23; Hawaiian, 17.5; Filipino, 12; Chinese, 6.5). Domestic sugar interests, which have had written into our laws a prohibition against the refining of sugar in Hawaii, dislike seeing that ban go by the board. Communism in its labor unions has disaffected many. The half-million inhabitants seem to some too few to warrant admission. On the other hand, the Republican platform called for "immediate Statehood." The Eisenhower Administration has come out for it. The party needs more members on its side of the aisle in both Senate and House. Several former Senatorial opponents have switched sides on the admission question. Bringing into the Union an archipelago of seven inhabited islands, plus a military-service target island and a lot of atolls stretching across 1,100 miles of ocean a full 2,400 miles from San Francisco is quite a step to take. But our tradition is to admit territories when they are ready for Statehood. Hawaii now seems to be about ready.

#### **Austrian elections**

Over 95 per cent of Austria's 4.6 million registered voters went to the polls on Feb. 22 to elect the 165 members of the National Assembly, the lower house of Parliament. In a close race, the People's party, which corresponds to West Germany's Christian Democrats, won 74 seats (a loss of three since 1949). The Socialists won 73 (a gain of six), the League of Independents 14 (a loss of two) and the Communists, campaigning under the camouflage of the "People's Opposition," 4 (a loss of one). The Independents, the Nazi-tinctured extreme right wing, suffered a significant setback. This heartening result had not been expected by gloomy prognosticators. Perhaps equally noteworthy, though somewhat expected, was the gain of the Socialists. This is not to be accounted for, however, mainly on general ideological grounds.

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The chief point at issue was the People's party's insistence on economic stabilization, even at the cost of full employment. This had put the squeeze on those living on pensions and other small fixed incomes, who were consequently attracted by the Socialists' promise of less economic austerity. Most of Austria's economic woes arise, of course, from Russia's milking of the country, especially in the eastern oilfields. Indications are that the present coalition Government will continue, with Chancellor Leopold Figl (People's party) quite likely still at the helm. The over-all election picture is encouraging to the West, though Moscow has hinted that it may proclaim the elections invalid. This could conceivably lead to an Iron Curtain clanging down on the Soviet zone. Austria is willing to run the risk to preserve her democratic independence.

#### **Reds at work in Guatemala**

In little Guatemala, the restless republic just south of Mexico, a grave situation is developing. As in China, a powerful Communist organization is maneuvering for absolute control of the country on an "agrarian reform" program. The Land Reform Law of June 16, 1952 authorizes the Government to expropriate and divide up among peasants and sharecroppers the uncultivated acres of the large estates. Compensation is provided for—in Government bonds and at low evaluations previously set by the owners for tax purposes. Clearly there is need of more equitable distribution of the land. Seventy per cent of the arable soil is owned by two per cent of the population. The landowners protest, however, that President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman's procedure is unconstitutional and grossly unjust. The Agrarian Reform Department was put outside the jurisdiction of the courts, so that no effective appeal from the Communist-controlled agency's acts of expropriation is possible. Landowners petitioned the Supreme Court for a temporary injunction, charging that Red-prompted peasants had already seized some of the land by force. The court granted the injunction on Feb. 4, but the Congress at once removed the judges from office. An angry crowd demonstrating in protest before the National Palace on Feb. 9 was fired on by police and dispersed. The Government went right ahead with its plans, and on Feb. 17 the first private estate was parceled out to Indians in the Chimaltenango region. Both the Administration and the Opposition forces expect that the expropriation program will meet widespread and violent resistance which could easily reach the proportions of civil war. A Communist victory, which is almost assured, would leave this strategic Central American country in dangerous hands.

#### **The Philippine hierarchy protests**

Concern for the future of religious instruction in their country's public school system prompted the Philippine hierarchy to issue an outspoken pastoral letter on Feb. 17. The bishops demanded a legislative inquiry into the reasons why the optional religious instruction

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provided for by Philippine law had not been introduced into the schools. They also pointed to evidence indicating that failure to abide by the law was the result of a conspiracy among top-level officials of the Filipino educational system. Secretary of Education Cecilio Putong, Director of Public Schools, Benito Pangilinan and the latter's assistant, Venancio Trinidad, the bishops asserted, have been members since 1949 of a secret Masonic committee whose aim is the elimination of religious education from the school system. Said the bishops:

All Filipino citizens have an equal right to demand that public officials who seem to have no scruples about entering into secret agreements to render a constitutional provision ineffective, while outwardly paying lip service to it, be at once removed from positions of public trust. We wish to ensure that optional religious instruction now authorized by law should be sincerely promoted without evasion or mental reservation by the officials entrusted with the administration of our public schools.

There is little we could add by way of comment to the Philippine hierarchy's firm stand except to say that it had its desired effect. On Feb. 20 the Philippine Congress voted to conduct a probe of the three officials.

#### **Parental rights in N. Y. schools**

In *Parental Rights in American Educational Law* (Catholic Univ., 1952) Sister M. Bernard Francis Loughery observes that "little cognizance has been given to the problem of balancing parent-state rights" in our school laws. A New York lawyer, Allen Myers, recently propelled himself into court for refusing to send his daughter Shelley, aged 9, to his district public school. The 94-year-old structure of P. S. 19, he maintained, was "unfit and unsafe" and hence a "physical and mental hazard." The Board of Education offered to let the girl attend any one of three other schools. Mr. Myers, determined to go to court on the issue of whether the board could force a parent "to send his child to a slum school," refused the offer. The board therefore charged him with neglecting his daughter's education. In deciding the case on Feb. 19, Domestic Relations Justice Justine Wise Polier avoided the precise issue Mr. Myers raised but vindicated his refusal to send Shelley to a public school on the ground that she was being tutored at home by her mother. Mrs. Myers, who holds a bachelor of arts degree and a State teacher's certificate, was closely following the prescribed public-school curriculum. Justice Polier made a useful distinction between the right of a parent to withhold his child from the public schools and the right of a citizen to object to the Board of Education's alleged failure to comply with the municipal building code. In 1950, courts in both New York and Illinois, in cases in which the required conditions were fulfilled, upheld the rights of parents to educate their children at home. Courts in other States seem to have been more inclined to decide against parents.

#### **The "right to object" against smut**

A group of Brooklyn citizens, members of the Holy Name Society of Our Lady Help of Christians parish, decided recently that they would do something about objectionable literature being displayed in candy and news stores. In pairs they visited sixteen stores and, reminding the owners that narcotics and liquor could not be sold to children, asked them not to sell "poison for the minds" of the youngsters. All the owners agreed to cooperate, though two were a little rebellious. Immediately the N. Y. *Post* raised the cry of "censorship" in an indignant editorial (Feb. 22). The *Post* missed the point. There was no censorship involved. What the citizens did was simply to exercise their constitutional right—and their parental duty—of asking dealers not to sell to youngsters matter they did not want their children to read. It is true that if the stores had not cooperated they would likely have lost considerable patronage. But is it not within the citizens' rights to patronize only those stores whose wares they conceive not to be a moral danger to children? It's getting so that any voice raised in protest against such danger is drowned out by horrified cries of "censorship." The Brooklyn protest has happily been strengthened by being endorsed by two prominent Protestant officials, Rev. Dr. Davis Munro Cory, director of the department of Christian social relations of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, and Rev. Lewis Zacker, chairman of the council's civic and moral affairs commission. Perhaps some light would be shed on the question if all hands would agree to censor the word "censorship" for a spell.

#### **Right approach to labor law**

Those interested in labor legislation and, more specifically, in the face-lifting job scheduled for the Taft-Hartley Act would do well to concentrate on the quiet work of the tripartite committee which Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin appointed on Feb. 18. After two weeks of hearings before the House Labor Committee, it is already apparent that of the changes in T-H it is likely to recommend few will be acceptable to both labor and management. From past experience, as well as from the amendments which Senator Taft proposed a month ago (AM. 2/7, p. 498), it seems equally clear that little more can be expected from the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The best chance, then, of getting the kind of law which labor and management are willing to live with and the kind which will help them to develop constructive relationships appears to lie with Secretary Durkin's committee. On that committee are five of the most powerful labor leaders in the country, including AFL's George Meany, CIO's Walter Reuther and UMW's John Lewis. The industry representatives are equally distinguished, with Harry Moses of the Bituminous Coal Operators and Ben Moreell of Jones & Laughlin Steel as standouts. Among the public members of the committee are such well-known names as Sumner Slichter of Harvard and Cyrus S. Ching, former director of

the Federal Mediation Service. If a group of that caliber, representing the public interest as well as the special interests involved, should be able to agree on changes in Taft-Hartley, it would represent real progress in this difficult field. In that event, we think that Congress, without abdicating its responsibility, would be well advised to approve the committee's suggestions without change. There are sound reasons for believing that this fresh approach to labor law, which has the effect of removing it from politics, will be more fruitful of industrial peace and progress than anything hitherto attempted.

#### **Prayer at Cabinet meetings**

"The President is a man of simple faith, who is sincere in his religious doctrine," said the Rev. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson when the Chief Executive and Mrs. Eisenhower joined the National Presbyterian Church in Washington on Feb. 1. This sincerity, so dramatically shown in the President's Inaugural Address, has prompted Mr. Eisenhower to begin every Cabinet meeting with the request that all members stand for a minute of silent prayer before getting down to the public business at hand. This custom has continued ever since the pre-inaugural meetings of the then Cabinet-designate, when Mr. Eisenhower requested Ezra Taft Benson, now Secretary of Agriculture and a high official in the Mormon Church, to lead the officials in prayer. The President and the Cabinet deserve the sincere congratulations of all Americans for their forthrightness in thus testifying to their realization of our dependence on God's providence. They deserve our thanks, too, for publicly reminding us who are not burdened with the cares of public office of our duty to pray for the welfare of the country and for the guidance of those who are charged to labor for the common good.

#### **Ford for free trade**

When the Detroit Board of Trade last year stood tradition on its head and urged the leveling of U. S. trade walls, some observers wondered whether the auto industry really favored such a Spartan policy. In a fighting address three weeks ago to the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago, Henry Ford II gave the skeptics a clear-cut answer. He advocated the eventual elimination of *all* tariffs. Challenging business to fish or cut bait, he said:

We businessmen constantly applaud competition and private enterprise, and damn socialism and planned economies. We accuse our foreign neighbors of lacking the kind of spirit that has made American industry great. We implore them to follow our example and get off our backs. So, I must say, let's practise what we preach . . . let's give our friends a fair crack at the American market.

To some of Mr. Ford's fellow businessmen his language seemed unfair. "What are we supposed to do," said Warren S. Smith, Secretary of the Hat Institute, "throw the hat industry overboard just so we can sup-

ply more dollars to foreign countries so they can buy more cars?" How Mr. Ford would answer that question and others like it, we do not know. It seems to us that in advocating *complete* free trade he went too far. Apart from being politically impossible, complete free trade is not even economically desirable. This country has long since concluded that free trade (competition) cannot be the sole regulatory factor in its domestic markets. Why argue, then, that it holds the answer to foreign-trade problems, which are much more complex?

#### **New scheme for Missouri valley**

The report of the Missouri Basin Survey Commission, which President Eisenhower released to the press on Feb. 20, represents a compromise on which it may at last be possible to build a coherent plan for the nation's largest river valley. Heretofore a unified approach to this vast area has been stymied by conflicting interests within the valley, by the old fight between private and public power, and by a bitter struggle between States' Righters and advocates of a Federally controlled Missouri Valley Authority. To resolve this latter clash, the commission advocates a cooperative set-up in which all existing agencies—Federal Power Commission, Army Engineers, State and local authorities—would continue to have their place. They would function, however, under the unified direction of a five-member Federal commission appointed by the President. Though this scheme falls short of the administrative unity exemplified in the Tennessee Valley Authority, it goes considerably beyond the Pick-Sloan plan, which after eight years has had only limited success in harnessing floods. The commission also made an effort to conciliate the divergent interests of the upper valley States, which are mostly intent on irrigation, and the lower valley States, which are more concerned about navigation and flood control. On the controversial question of public vs. private power, the commission would allow private utilities to participate in future hydroelectric projects provided they tailored their plans to the over-all requirements fixed by the proposed coordinating Federal agency. While it is too much to expect that this report will settle all disputes, it does give the President and Congress something into which they can sink their teeth.

#### **That's all for Ce Soir**

The French poet Louis Aragon, publisher of the Communist daily *Ce Soir*, announced on Feb. 21 that it would fold within the week for lack of circulation. The paper's demise will leave only two Communist newspapers in Paris—the CP organ, *l'Humanité*, and *Liberation*, which claims no connection with the party. M. Aragon paid an unintended tribute to Marshall Plan aid for France. "Since the introduction of the Marshall Plan in this country," he declared, "the conditions of existence of a press favoring national independence [Soviet brand] have been systematically destroyed."

## WASHINGTON FRONT

At the end of six weeks in office the members of the new Cabinet began to be graded by Washington observers, in and out of the Government. The results were mixed. Top grades were held by Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey, followed closely by Federal Security Administrator Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who now has Cabinet status. Lowest graded was Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. The others had passing marks.

Mr. Humphrey clicked from the beginning as one of the best public servants ever to hit Washington. He had all the answers (as C. E. Wilson did not) about his job, the law of "conflict of interest" and his own private holdings—vastly greater than Wilson's. After bedazzling the Senators, he proceeded to restore the stricken morale of his scandal-ridden Department.

Mrs. Hobby had nothing to recommend her for administering public health, social security, Federal education, etc., etc., except her previous jobs as head of the Wacs and as a newspaper publisher. She may turn out to be one of the stars of the Administration.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson came to his job with little knowledge of it, or even of our form of government. Hence his troubles with the Senate. He even wondered out loud to the Senators whether he could "delegate" some of his power to the President, from whom, of course, all his powers are delegated. It is doubtful he would have accepted had he known the position is not administrative but mainly consultative and advisory to the Services, as the Forrestal Diaries make clear.

Secretary of State Dulles has had a bad press because of his January 27 speech, his press statements in Europe, and more recently his three weak surrenders to the bullying of Senator McCarthy. He has a long way to go to restore the shattered morale of his Department and the Foreign Service.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson got off on the wrong foot by an angry opening statement to his employes, alarmed the Congress farm bloc by his "unorthodox" theories of farm supports, and seems to have split the farmers themselves right down the middle. Some say he will not be long with us.

The two "pros" in the Cabinet, Attorney General Brownell and Postmaster General Summerfield, have kept out of trouble by the old and tried device of keeping their mouths shut. The Secretaries of Commerce, Labor and Interior are in the throes of a storm of advice on how to reorganize their Departments. Everybody seems to want to get in on the act. Only time will tell how things will turn out for them.

The consensus seems to be that skipper Eisenhower has a fine ship of state, but that the shakedown cruise is not yet over.

WILFRID PARSONS

## UNDERSCORINGS

The Bishops' Fund for the Victims of War, which has set its 1953 goal at \$5 million, will make its annual appeal in parishes throughout the country on Laetare Sunday, Mar. 15. During Lent a campaign will be carried on among U. S. Catholic school children, who last year contributed over \$1 million to the fund. From his sickbed Pope Pius XII sent a letter to the school children, thanking them for their past generosity and urging them once again to help the child victims of war "with your gifts, and still more with your prayers and sacrifices."

► The Catholic Library Association will hold its 27th national conference at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, April 7-9. The theme of the conference will be "The Commonwealth and the Common Good." Sister Mary Ruth, O.P., of the College of St. Mary of the Springs, Columbus 3, is local chairman in charge of arrangements.

► A number of Catholic priests attended the ceremonies marking the presentation of a union charter to a new AFL local made up of white and Negro workers in the sugar-cane fields at Reserve, La., reports a RNS dispatch of Feb. 19. Principal speaker was Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S.J., head of the Institute of Industrial Relations at Loyola University, New Orleans. "Let us pledge ourselves under God," he said, "... that the South we love will become as truly a home for the Negro as it is for the white."

► Pakistan's 250,000 Catholics have entered sharp protest against discriminatory provisions in the report of the Basic Principles Committee, set up four years ago to draw up a draft constitution for the country. According to a Feb. 19 NC dispatch from Karachi, the report proposes that only a Moslem shall be eligible for election as Head of the State, and that boards of persons "well versed in Islamic principles" be established to pass upon acts of the Federal Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies.

► The Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office issued on Feb. 13 a sentence declaring that Rev. Leonard Feeney of Boston had incurred excommunication by his persistent refusal to heed the Congregation's summons to appear before it to answer for his conduct and teachings. Both were first disapproved by the Congregation on July 28, 1949 (see AM. 4/30/49, p. 150; 9/17/49, p. 629).

► In Milwaukee, on Feb. 23, died Frank M. Bruce Sr., 67, publisher and treasurer of the Bruce Publishing Co., which has published well over 1,000 Catholic books since 1931. He was past president of Serra International, president of Milwaukee's Holy Name Council and secretary of the Catholic Rural Life Conference. Marquette University honored its distinguished alumnus in 1946. R.I.P.

C.K.



## Revolt in Congress

By the time Congress adjourned for the long Washington Day week-end, it appeared that the legislative pattern of this session had become clear. Should this turn out to be the fact, President Eisenhower, despite a smashing personal victory in November, will have had the shortest honeymoon on record. For the pattern which seemed to emerge during February is the now familiar one—familiar since the middle of the second term of Franklin Roosevelt—of Congress intent on bending the Executive to its own wishes, at least on domestic affairs. This is the more surprising since the Republicans are under powerful pressure to bury pre-convention differences and make the Eisenhower Administration a success.

However surprising the phenomenon, there can be no mistaking its reality. The House Ways and Means Committee is in open revolt against the White House and the whole GOP congressional leadership. Worse still, the rebellion appears to have widespread support among both Republicans and Democrats in the House. When Ways and Means approved the Reed tax-relief bill on February 6, it was possible to believe that this action was mostly a gesture to impress the folks back home, and that the committee members would eventually fall into line with whatever policy the Republican party leaders laid down. But after the President disavowed the Reed bill at his first press conference on February 17, and the unofficial tax expert of Ways and Means, Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania, promptly lashed back at him, it was sadly obvious that the GOP leadership had a real revolt on its hands.

Any lingering hope that Chairman Daniel A. Reed and his colleagues really didn't mean what they said was dashed two days later when the committee decided to shelve President Eisenhower's plan to bring more people under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Chairman Reed was quoted by the press as saying that this was no time for a "patchwork" job, and that the committee would give the subject the thorough-going, extended attention it deserved—in other words, the "stall" treatment.

What makes this revolt so exasperating to the White House is that the Republican House leadership cannot adequately cope with it. Speaker Joseph Martin, who, with the Senate majority leader, Mr. Taft, has been striving for smooth relations with the executive branch, can place some sizable obstacles in the way of Mr. Reed's tax bill, but not insurmountable ones. And he can do nothing to force Ways and Means to report out a pension bill if the committee members refuse to do so. Apart from patronage, the President has only one weapon left—the last resort of appeal to public opinion. This he must hope he will not have to use.

The fact is that Ways and Means is not only one of the most powerful committees in Congress, but also, in the nature of things, one of the most independent.

According to Article 1, Section 7 of the Constitution, "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the

## EDITORIALS

House of Representatives," and all revenue bills, by the rules of the House, originate in Ways and Means. That makes the chairman of that committee one of the real powers in Congress, a man who can afford to look anybody else on the Hill straight in the eye. No one has yet found a way to run the Government without money.

The particular policies at stake in this tug-of-war are important. Mr. Reed's insistence on reducing taxes and the President's insistence on first balancing the budget imply diametrically opposed estimates of the gravity of the world crisis and of this nation's readiness to shoulder whatever burdens that crisis may impose on it. Beyond even these issues is the basic principle of recognizing that the American electorate has placed in the hands of Dwight D. Eisenhower a new national political leadership. Mr. Reed is therefore sabotaging last fall's verdict at the polls.

### Furor over "witch-hunts"

If TV programs may be taken as a fair index of popular interest in public issues, current congressional investigations of subversives and efforts to revise the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act seem to be vying for the number one spot.

Among the Communist probes, Senator McCarthy's hearings on Red infiltration into the Voice of America (as part of his general inquiry into "waste and corruption" in that agency) have ruffled the fewest feathers. Here and in hearings on State Department files Mr. McCarthy gained several victories, but nothing very sensational has as yet turned up. In both cases it is a bit early to expect much to have been uncovered.

What have caused a furor are the investigations into subversives in education. Senator Jenner's Internal Security subcommittee stole the show from Mr. Velde's House Un-American Activities Committee by starting hearings on February 10. Educators all over the country have raised a hue and cry about Congressmen moving in on their preserve. The most outspoken critic of the legislative "inquisitors" has been Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, arch-protagonist of the public schools against all and sundry. The way she teed off at Messrs. McCarthy, Jenner and Velde in addressing the American Association of School Administrators at Atlantic City was in the grand manner.

One can understand Mr. Velde's desire to defend himself, but the means by which he chose to do it played right into the hands of his critics. He tried to retaliate by charging that Mrs. Meyer had written a

pro-Communist communication to *Pravda*. Mrs. Meyer at once proved that the Congressman, who prides himself on his FBI training, had been guilty of gross error through false identification. A Canadian Mrs. Mayer wrote to *Pravda*. Senator Taft rather queered the pitch, too, by declaring that Communists should be dismissed from teaching posts only if they taught their students, or influenced them towards, communism. Whereupon Senator Jenner dubbed him "naive."

Neither the hypersensitivity of school administrators who claim that subversion is a local problem but do very little about it, nor the pique of politicians who play a good game on TV but fumble the ball on their first chance on the field, has any place in so serious a project as ridding our schools of subversive teachers.

## The Bricker amendment 2

When Senator Bricker, on January 7, reintroduced his resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to give Congress control over all treaties and executive agreements (S.J.R. 1), he asserted that his revised resolution was "intended to meet all the legitimate criticisms" advanced in last year's hearings. He also repeated that its purpose is to prevent any treaty or executive agreement from undermining the rights and freedoms of the American people."

Certainly there was room for improvement in the original proposal. As one expert, Manley O. Hudson, said, it was "so badly drafted that its actual text hardly bears serious study." That charge cannot be leveled against the text now being discussed in hearings before Senator Langer's subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In fact, the new text demands even more serious and widespread study than it is getting. Its purpose is much more profound than Mr. Bricker admits. That is to destroy the "supremacy clause" of the Constitution, whereby treaties, together with acts of Congress, are recognized as "the supreme law of the land" and therefore as self-executing, except when the contrary is explicitly provided, and as superseding earlier acts of Congress and conflicting State legislation. Instead, a treaty or executive agreement would become effective as internal law only by special legislation of the Congress.

It is clear that Senator Bricker actually wants to transfer a large slice of the power of the Executive in foreign affairs to the Congress. Any agreement "with any international organization, foreign Power or official thereof" must wait upon a special act of the Senate and the House.

There have, of course, been "legitimate criticisms" of this purpose which no merely verbal revisions could satisfy. Mr. Bricker chose to ignore them in his statement accompanying his resolution. The most serious objections were raised last year by Acting Secretary of State David K. Bruce and seem to have accounted for the fact that the hearings on the old resolution (S.J.R. 130) were suddenly suspended.

We have yet to see an adequate answer to the fundamental argument of Mr. Bruce that the proposed amendment would alter the basic structure of this Government, that it is contrary to the basic theory of separation of powers, and that it would so seriously interfere with the historic and fundamental functions of the Executive and the Senate that it would jeopardize U. S. influence in the world today.

It may be that the sixty-three Senators whom Mr. Bricker lists on his side actually do desire to take over the "historically and fundamentally executive functions" in foreign affairs. If they do, at least some of them should speak up. Mr. Bricker has done all the talking to date. On the other hand, perhaps the fears of the State Department, as expressed last year by Mr. Bruce, are actually unfounded. Then it devolves on Mr. Dulles, who has asked to testify at the current hearings, to show why the Department was wrong.

Of course we do not credit the report, based on an address Mr. Dulles made in Louisville last April, that he approves S.J.R. 1. As Joseph C. Harsch of the *Christian Science Monitor* observed two months ago, Mr. Dulles cannot hope to become a great Secretary of State unless he "reverses the long record of congressional encroachment on the foreign-policy-making functions of the executive department." The Bricker amendment aims to make that poaching legal. It would undo Mr. Dulles.

## Smokescreen in Titoland

The press informs us that Tito is now in the process of "liberalizing" his Communist regime. A new law has been drafted to improve the electoral system. Plans for collectivization of farms are being abandoned. It is even claimed that Yugoslavia now wishes to bring peace between Church and State by a new draft law on the status of religion. The drift of all this is to present a "new Tito" to the West and so diminish the force of the objections against extending aid and friendship to Stalin's runaway child.

In recent weeks Yugoslavia's official representatives abroad have been particularly zealous in propagating this new line, and especially the Marshal's "good will" toward religion. To our mind the draft law reinforces the conviction that the Yugoslav Government has the fixed determination to bring all the churches under the complete control of the political power. As this power is blatantly atheistic, no one can be excused for failing to see just where this control will lead. Since the intent of the measure is only too plain, it is saddening to observe the pitiful efforts of some religious leaders in Yugoslavia, clinging to the veriest straws, to conceal from the world (and from themselves) the sad future this proposed law portends for the cause of religion.

Although described as a law for religious liberty, the bill, determining the legal status of religious organizations or denominations, constitutes, in its thirty articles, almost as many chains upon the churches.

Article 3 subjects religious activity, instruction and worship to the control of the state, "in the interests of public order." This is a ready-made formula for perpetual interference by the UDB, the state security police. The same can be said of article 5, which provides that "abuse" of activities in the religious field "for the purpose of influencing political convictions or acts of citizens" is punishable. As the pretext of "politics" is the classic ground for interference by all totalitarian systems it can safely be predicted that this article will be among those most frequently invoked by Tito. He has already used it to justify his rupture of relations with the legitimate supreme religious authority of Yugoslavia's Catholics.

Tito's aides must have had a lot of amusement among themselves when drawing up article 4. This provides that "for the purpose of securing freedom of conscience [*sic*], the teaching in the schools shall be secular and founded upon freedom of thought and the achievements of science." As official instruction, by Government decree, aims to combat Christian morality and to inculcate the moral principles of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the irony embedded in this article is too obvious. Article 6 says that constraint for or against the practice of any religion is forbidden. This will not prevent the Communist party from requiring its members to reject all religious belief. Article 14 authorizes the Government to provide financial support for religious institutions. But the following article prohibits the churches, without permission, from seeking funds outside of the churches or shrines. What this will mean in terms of dependence upon the state is also only too clear.

The violent speech of Foreign Minister Edvard Kardelj on December 18, 1952, following the rupture of relations with the Vatican, leaves no doubt where the real sentiments of Tito lie. His regime is determined to wage war to the death on religion, especially upon the Catholic Church. We shall have only ourselves to blame if we take at their face value such sops for world opinion as are represented by the draft law on religious organizations.

## German Catholic visitors

The State Department's cultural-exchange program, by enabling selected German Catholics to visit our shores for the purpose of gaining first-hand information about the United States and Catholic life here, has actually served another purpose. Besides learning about America, our visitors have shared their impressions with us, thus affording American Catholics the benefit of their estimates of our way of life. Rev. William E. McManus, Assistant Director of NCWC's Department of Education, through whose office some three hundred German Catholic visitors have been channeled during the past four years, sums up German Catholic impressions of America in the February *Bulletin* of the National Catholic Educational Association.

These visitors fall into three classifications. Some were adults, clerical and lay, who came to study U. S. religious institutions for three or six months. Others were college and university students on one-year scholarships at Catholic institutions. The rest were teen-agers, living for a year in Catholic homes and enrolled mainly in Catholic schools.

How did America impress these visitors? They all admired its continental greatness and our comfortable way of life. They liked our abundant recreational and democratic educational opportunities, agreeable family atmosphere and cheerful outlook. At the same time, many spoke of the "monotony" of our mass-produced way of life, of our "slavery to fashions," of our careless waste of national resources, our immoderate criticism of public officials, our vulgar tastes, race prejudices and, in general, our cultural mediocrity.

Their reactions to the Catholic Church in America were mixed. They admired its vitality, generosity in giving and the large crowds of men at Mass and at the altar rail, as well as our independent school system. But some noted a "childish dependence upon the clergy for advice on almost all personal and social problems" and the absence of a well-organized Catholic lay movement.

Our impulsive reaction to such criticism would be to point out weak spots in Germany and in German Catholicism. Let us resist this temptation and take to heart one great regret frequently expressed by practically all foreign visitors to our shores. This is the difficulty they find in making contact with active Catholic lay organizations among us: live groups courageously working for the purification and spiritualization of American civic life according to the Gospel.

The very first question many foreign Catholic visitors to American Catholic editorial offices ask—and this is especially true of the younger among them—is where they can either witness first-hand or actually take part in the activities of representative Catholic Action groups. They are far more interested in seeing "Christians in action" than in simply viewing the outward accoutrements of American Catholicism.

What our visitors would like to find are centers of vital Catholic activity in every community where they could meet American Catholics of their own age, inclinations and cultural level and join them for "participant observation." Secondly, is it too much to hope that every large city might have an office where Catholic visitors could be directed to every sort of Catholic lay action group?

American Catholicism has developed many admirable organs and agencies. But a new need has arisen in our day, that of some means whereby Catholic visitors from abroad can *experience through participation*, can "learn by doing," how American Catholics are meeting the demands of modern life. Such organs would help to weave strong, living bonds between the members of Christ's mystical body everywhere, and make Catholicism the world over much more effective as an agency for peace and religious living.



# Dead men tell no tales

**Béla Fabian**

ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY of Cardinal Mindszenty's arrest, December 26, 1951, a very large wreath of flowers was found on the steps of the cathedral in Esztergom. The wreath was adorned with a white-and-yellow ribbon bearing the inscription: "You left us temporarily—your flock expects you back."

Many people saw the wreath in the early morning hours and stopped before it for a moment in silent demonstration. Then one of the passers-by was indignant because of this peaceful celebration and called a policeman. However, the policeman—his name was Albert Kocsorják—did not disperse the steadily growing crowd. He gazed calmly at the praying people for a while, then picked up the wreath, carried it inside the cathedral and handed it over to the sexton. On the same day at noon the policeman was arrested and taken to the secret-police headquarters in Budapest.

Four years have gone by since on December 26, 1948 Cardinal Mindszenty bade farewell to his weeping mother on the steps of the Prince Primate's palace in Esztergom, when sixteen agents of the secret police, commanded by Col. Gyula Oskó, came to arrest him. "Do not cry, mother," he said, trying to console her; "maybe the dead Cardinal will serve his country and the world better than the living Cardinal."

## THE CARDINAL SERVES THE WORLD

In the years before his arrest, the Cardinal had been tormented by the thought that those who resisted communism were being tortured to death by the thousand in the depths of prisons, while the world wished to remain deaf and blind to this horror. The world refused to take cognizance of the fact that no difference exists between nazism and communism; that no compromise with the Communists is possible; that one may wage war against or surrender to them, but no agreement can be made with them. This is why Cardinal Mindszenty declared at the moment of his arrest: "Maybe the dead Cardinal will serve his country and the world better than the living Cardinal."

The world first learned from the Mindszenty trial what goes on in the dungeons of the secret police behind the Iron Curtain. Cardinal Mindszenty's martyrdom opened the eyes of the world. Men had to make up their minds: to live in a civilized world, or in the one of which the Cardinal's tortured face had become the symbol.

When I first explained in my book *Cardinal Mindszenty* (Scribners, 1949) and in magazine articles the meaning of the Cardinal's tortured face, I, too, became the object of persecution here in New York. The drug-

*Dr. Fabian, veteran Hungarian Jewish leader and former president (1928) of the Hungarian Independent Democratic party, wrote an article in AMERICA for Feb. 26, 1949 "to give the lie" to Red propagandists who accused Cardinal Mindszenty of anti-Semitism. Here he tells the strange and sinister story of the fate that befell all those who had any part in the torture and mock trial of the Cardinal.*

ging of the Cardinal, people said, was my invention. The hermetically sealed cells out of which air is gradually pumped in order to make the prisoners confess were the creations of my morbid fantasy. I was called a Nazi and a Fascist and was thoroughly smeared. Today the airtight cell has become a commonplace, drug-ging is a fact known to all, and most of the fellow travelers and so-called liberals have had their eyes opened.

The Cardinal has attained his goal. He sacrificed himself, and his martyrdom was not in vain.

My present concern, however, is less with Cardinal Mindszenty than with the men and women who were the agents of Moscow in planning and executing the vile plot against him. The story of what happened to them is a strange and sinister one.

How were these people who persecuted, captured and tortured the Cardinal rewarded for their zeal by Moscow? For years I had the intention of writing the story of what had happened to them. News that arrived from Budapest on February 9 reporting the dismissal of Gyula Décsi from his post as Minister of Justice and his arrest immediately afterward stirred me to action. Décsi was accused of espionage for the United States. This was also one of the four accusations brought against the Cardinal.

## THE POLICE OFFICIALS

Lieut. Col. Gyula Décsi was in charge of Cardinal Mindszenty's interrogation after his arrest. The quizzing began on the fourth day. Three interrogators took turns, each handing over his notes, as he was relieved, to the next. Décsi led the quizzing in person. The first hearing took eighty-two hours, without rest for the Cardinal. They did not beat him, but he had to stand upright for the whole time. The Cardinal's first collapse came when his most intimate collaborators were brought before him weeping and covered with their own blood.

Of the sixteen agents of the secret police participating in Cardinal Mindszenty's arrest, Paul Figura is the only one who escaped a sinister fate by fleeing the country. He succeeded in escaping twenty days after the Cardinal's arrest, and it was he who first revealed the facts concerning the Cardinal's interrogation. Col. Gyula Oskó, the leader of the group of police officers, was not so fortunate. He was shot while attempting to cross the Austrian frontier, taking along with him some of the top-secret documents of the secret police. The documents have never been recovered since, and have disappeared without trace.

Shortly after Colonel Oskó's unsuccessful attempt to escape, Colonel Biederman, another member of the group, was found dead in the basement of secret-police headquarters at 60 Andrassy Street, now renamed Stalin Street. The other thirteen secret-police agents who had participated in the Cardinal's arrest disappeared from Budapest after Colonel Oskó's death. They were deported with their families to the Soviet Union.

László Sulner, graphologist and handwriting expert of the secret police, fled to Paris with his wife. He confessed to having forged the letter supposedly addressed by the Cardinal to the U. S. Minister to Hungary, Selden Chapin. Schulhof succumbed after undergoing an operation in a Paris hospital.

#### GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Three men followed one another in the office of Minister of the Interior in Hungary before, during and after the Mindszenty trial. All three played an important role in the Cardinal's persecution.

László Rajk had prepared the propaganda campaign against the Cardinal from the spring of 1946. He was the first to accuse the Cardinal of being an American spy, of trying to bring about war between the United States and Hungary and between the United States and the Soviet Union. Rajk himself was hanged as an American spy.

János Kádár succeeded Rajk as Minister of the Interior, from August 3, 1948 to June 24, 1950. He supplied the secret police with instructions as to the methods to be used in questioning the Cardinal. Kádár, too, ended his life on the gallows. Rajk had at least a public trial, while Kádár was merely sentenced by a Communist party court and hanged in secret.

Sándor Zöld had led the propaganda campaign against the Cardinal before and during the trial. Zöld had originally been a member of the Arrow-Cross party (the Nazi party in Hungary). As a convert to communism he endeavored to acquire special merits. In reward for his zeal he later became Kádár's successor as Minister of the Interior. When forced to resign, Zöld was fully aware of the impending fate of a disgraced Communist boss and his family. He therefore preferred to shoot himself, after having killed his wife and his children.

It may be interesting to note that within a short space of time two out of three Hungarian Ministers of the Interior participating in the persecution of Cardinal Mindszenty were hanged, while the third committed suicide.

István Riesz was Minister of Justice at the time of the Mindszenty trial. He made the following statement at a meeting of the court, several days before the trial occurred: "We do not deny that jurisprudence is one of the weapons of class warfare. We must do our best to make it a sharper weapon than ever." This is exactly the principle expressed by Andrei Vishinsky of the USSR during the trials of Tukhachevsky, Bukharin, Kamenev and Zinoviev, at which time he was state

prosecutor: "The court is the instrument of politics." Riesz, too, believed that there are no illegal methods save those which do not produce the desired results.

István Riesz was arrested in the fall of 1950. He was sentenced, with others, for being an American spy. (Everyone who does not blindly obey the regime is either a Fascist, a Nazi or an American spy.) One morning in 1951 Riesz was found strangled on the floor of his prison cell, where he was serving a sentence of twenty-five years. His wife, an honest and intelligent woman, who deserved a better fate, was deported to Siberia.

#### OTHER FIGURES

Ferenc Donáth, the chief of Matthias Rákosi's private secretariat, had been assigned the job of provoking riots throughout the country against the Cardinal, in order to demonstrate the "popular hostility" against him. Donáth is now toiling as slave laborer at the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, along with his victims, the remnants of the middle class.

Working in the same camp as Donáth is Imre Zipser, the former warden of the prison whither the Cardinal was taken after the trial. Zipser was removed from the scene by a four-year prison sentence, charged with having smuggled women into the prison for some privileged prisoners. This, however, was only a pretext. Zipser was actually removed for knowing too much about how the secret police attempted to get rid of Cardinal Mindszenty after he had been sentenced. Zipser knew that poison had been mixed into the food which the Cardinal received daily, and which was prepared in the kitchens of the secret police, in order to kill him off slowly. It was feared that Zipser might let his tongue run too loose some day.

A pretty and talented young Hungarian newspaper-woman was in charge of the smear campaign directed against the Cardinal in the Hungarian-language newspapers published in the United States. Following the instructions of the secret police, she depicted the Cardinal as a Nazi and an anti-Semite. She, too, committed suicide. Her death was in close connection with the eviction of the middle class, the so-called class-aliens, from Budapest in 1951. She had been notified of her impending eviction along with a group of entertainers and prostitutes. These women had been notorious for serving as tools of the secret police. The young woman left behind a letter of farewell that contained the following words: "I know what I did was wrong. I believed in a lie. I am now paying for it with my life."

#### "THE REST IS SILENCE"

In the fates of the villains of the plot against Cardinal Mindszenty we are confronted with a veritable tragedy in the ancient Greek tradition. The evil servants of an evil power doomed themselves by their very complicity in the crime against the Cardinal. Who can doubt that they were slain or exiled in order that the world should never know what really happened in the torture chambers of 60 Andrassy Street?

# Security and freedom in the atomic era

Robert B. Morrissey

ONE OF THE VERY IMPORTANT PROBLEMS which our congressional leaders must continue to face is the question of what internal-security measures are necessary to preserve the safety and integrity of this nation. We already have loyalty checks, the investigations of Government personnel, the classification of a large quantity of scientific and other information as secret, restrictions upon the admission of foreigners to the United States and a variety of other security regulations. Some claim that our precautions are excessive; others say that today's dangers demand them.

## RECORD OF TREASON

Many dramatic incidents of tremendous impact and high political significance have heightened the tensions of this problem: the exposure of Soviet espionage in Canada and the subsequent conviction of the McGill University chemistry professor, Raymond Boyer, and the British physicist Dr. Alan Nunn May; the case of Alger Hiss; the revelations of the master-atomic spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs; the trial of the American atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg; and the flight to Russia of the Italian-born British nuclear physicist Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo. These would be quite sufficient to influence public thinking profoundly on the question of security measures. But there have also been the disclosures of the former Communist spy-courier Elizabeth Bentley and the former Communist editor Louis Budenz and others. Finally there is the January 1 report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Pat McCarran, on U. S. Communists in the United Nations.

While there has been a clamor of complaint in some quarters that our security measures were discouraging competent men from entering Government service, were seriously impeding our defense efforts and dangerously threatening public reputations and our American way of life, the reaction of most congressional leaders may well be expressed by the remark: "Apparently the real threat to the existence of free peoples is not Soviet Russia, but American security regulations. Is it not so, Mr. Vishinsky?" This is not to say that improvement will not or could not be made in our security regulations. Well-advised changes will undoubtedly be made in the months ahead; but they will come only after very serious and thoroughgoing deliberations by the Congress.

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The Klaus Fuchs case, more than is generally recognized, has influenced the thinking of many of our congressional leaders on the question of international cooperation and the sharing of atomic secrets. Prior to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, the United States was operating our atomic research and development under an arrangement which was first suggested by President Roosevelt in a letter of October 11, 1941 to Winston Churchill. This arrangement was later confirmed by Roosevelt and Churchill at Hyde Park on June 20, 1942, and was formally agreed upon in secret at the Quebec conference in 1943. According to this joint agreement, both countries were to pool their atomic information and share the results; but the atomic plants were to be built in the United States (see AM. 10/25/52 p.90).

Under the terms of this agreement Dr. Klaus Fuchs, one of Britain's leading atomic physicists, was sent to the United States. His loyalty and integrity attested to by Scotland Yard, he was given access to top-secret atomic data. When the case suddenly broke, through information gathered by the FBI, it came to light that Klaus Fuchs' Communist sympathies were no secret in England at the time of his association with Britain's atomic-energy program. And if the Manhattan Project (U. S. atomic-weapons project) had not been required to accept him on Scotland Yard's say-so, the FBI would very likely have discovered his Communist background through routine screening investigations.

## NO SHARING OF ATOMIC SECRETS

The atomic secrets which Klaus Fuchs transmitted to Russia gave the Soviets information which could not but advance their entire atomic-weapons program three to four years, probably even more. Thus it is not hard to understand why efforts by Great Britain to get us to share with them our atomic data have not been successful of late. Any hope of future cooperation and the pooling of our atomic information—which might conceivably be to our advantage—is contingent upon an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The act as it now stands makes it illegal for the United States to share its atomic data with Great Britain or any other nation, regardless of the Quebec agreements between the late President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill.

The fact that a number of leading British scientists entertain pro-Communist sympathies has dampened the enthusiasm of some of our leaders for the re-establishment of joint participation in atomic-energy development. These Americans point to Nobel prize-winner P. M. S. Blackett, professor of physics at the University of Manchester and British observer in October, 1952 at the Amsterdam conference on nuclear physics; to John D. Bernal, professor of physics at Birkbeck College of the University of London and a contributor to the London *Daily Worker*; to nuclear physicist Dr. E. H. S. Burhop of Britain's wartime atomic-energy project, who was recently refused permission by the British Foreign Office to visit Moscow;



to C. F. Powell, Nobel laureate in nuclear physics and a professor at the University of Bristol; and to Joseph Needham, professor of biochemistry at Cambridge University and former director of Unesco's Department of Natural Sciences, who returned from a Red-sponsored investigation in Korea last summer with "proof" that the United States forces were employing germ warfare there.

#### SCIENTISTS AND IMMIGRATION

Another area where internal-security measures are receiving considerable attention is in our current immigration policy as prescribed by the McCarran-Walter Act. Leading scientists both here and abroad are complaining about the severity of the security regulations imposed on foreign scientists seeking visitors' visas to the United States for the purposes of attending scientific meetings and conferences or lecturing. The scientists warn that the continuation of our present immigration policy will be detrimental to the advancement of science in the United States and the world in general.

Replying to an invitation to testify before the Commission on Immigration appointed by President Truman, Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, has surveyed this problem. His report, published in full in *Physics Today* (Jan., 1953), makes the following recommendations as constructive changes in the United States visa policy.

1. Make a "distinction in the statute between requirements for the temporary admission of a nonimmigrant alien and requirements for the admission of an alien who intends to become a permanent resident of the United States."

2. "The criterion requiring the exclusion of an alien visitor might rationally become *present, sympathetic* association with a foreign subversive organization rather than, as now, affiliation, in an extremely broad sense of the word, any time in the past with such an organization."

3. In order to realize and maintain a proper balance between *security by isolation* and *security by technological achievement*, "it is suggested that consideration be given to providing for selective audit from time to time of applications for temporary admission, by a competent, reliable, disinterested group with appropriate experience both inside and outside of government."

While these recommendations are designed to expedite the entry of foreign scientists, many of whom have been discouraged from visiting the United States because of "complicated administrative procedures, extensive security checks, exhaustive questionnaires and careful interrogations," there is implicit in the recommendations no opposition to the general rationale of security measures. "The Foundation," writes Dr. Waterman, "recognizes that rigorous and effective

security measures are required under present world conditions to preserve the integrity of our Government and our country." The Foundation also recommends that "there be developed a definitive listing, similar to the Attorney General's list under the Federal Employes Loyalty Program, of subversive organizations whose character as such has been publicly identified by an authoritative body or officer after due investigation." This would do much, the Foundation believes, to assist administrative officers in evaluating the nature of organizations with which foreign scientists have been associated in one manner or another during the confused and troubled years of the last two decades in Europe.

There is no activity of our Government where secrecy is more ironclad than in the atomic-energy development program. Indeed there is no other field in which we have invested so much but have been told so little. This secrecy derives from the Atomic Energy Act, Section 10 (b) of which states:

The term *restricted data* as used in this section means all data concerning the manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons, the production of fissionable material, or the use of fissionable material, in the production of power, but shall not include any data which the commission from time to time determines may be published without adversely affecting the common defense and security.

These provisions—or at least the practice of the Atomic Energy Commission under these provisions—have aroused criticism in another section of the people: the industrialists.

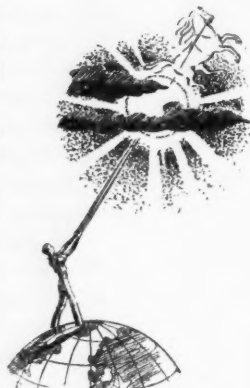
#### INDUSTRY'S VIEWPOINT

There has been a mounting demand by some industrial leaders and others for the declassification of power-reactor information, i.e., technical and economic data on the design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants. These critics point out that England, Canada and France already operate nuclear reactors; Norway and Holland operate one jointly; Sweden will have one in operation by the end of 1953; and it is not improbable that Russia has one in operation. Indeed thirteen countries will have one or more nuclear reactors operating within the next decade. And the critics add that no single country can hope to maintain a monopoly on atomic secrets.

While the officials of the Atomic Energy Commission have not been unsympathetic to the mounting pressure for declassification, they point to serious difficulties:

1. In order to provide information of real usefulness on industrial atomic power, it would be necessary to produce something in the nature of a major declassification of restricted data on nuclear reactors.

2. Such a major declassification would involve the danger that the released information would get into the hands of "inimical interests."



In *Nucleonics* (Jan., 1953) Dr. J. G. Beckerly, director of classification for the Atomic Energy Commission, discusses some of the "Declassification Problems in Power Reactor Information." Listing some of the "Possible Uses of U. S. Reactor Data by 'Inimical Interests,'" Dr. Beckerly points out that data on all power-producing reactors (mobile or nonmobile) would provide these interests with information for evaluating the status and potential of the U. S. military reactor program. Information about plutonium-power or power-only reactors, power breeders (mobile or nonmobile) would provide them with technical assistance for the design and construction of mobile military reactors. Data about plutonium (or uranium 233) production reactors, breeders (with or without power) would provide a potential enemy with technical assistance in the production of fissionable material for atomic weapons. Even economic data on plutonium production reactors (with or without power) would provide an enemy with intelligence for estimating the U. S. plutonium production.

In the months to come, the Atomic Energy Act, the whole matter of atomic power and private enterprise, the important problems of declassification, the proper balance between security by secrecy and isolation and security by scientific research and technological achievement will undoubtedly receive very serious attention in the Congress. This may result in a major revision of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. Certainly the role that atomic energy now plays and is destined to play increasingly in the future is of such tremendous importance to each and every one of us that we cannot afford to devote to it less than the very best efforts of the ablest minds this nation has to offer.

## Development of our great river basins

**Robert L. Schueler**

IN A RECENT ARTICLE in *AMERICA* (11/15/52) Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., succinctly pointed up the problems faced in the conservation and development of our natural resources. He emphasized the Missouri Valley, but every other major basin in the United States also has its problems. Two things stand out clearly from the article:

1. After generations of waste and bungling, the need to manage our river basins properly is most urgent.
2. Any effective solution must tackle the problem

*Mr. Schueler, a biologist, works in the Boston office of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Here he speaks for himself, however, not for the Service.*

as a whole and not in piecemeal and contradictory ways.

The next problem is "how." There is no lack of answers. Indeed there are so many suggested ones, so complex and contradictory, as to be quite confusing to the lay reader. This is understandable. Experts in natural resources and conservation differ as much with one another as experts in other fields. This article is not an attempt to resolve the difficult and intricate problems of river-basin development. Rather it is an attempt to group some of the commonly suggested solutions into a few major categories and then discuss their relative advantages and disadvantages. Two points are granted by all informed students. They are:

1. In those major river valleys which include more than one State, some sort of over-all control (not necessarily Federal) is needed. Totally independent action by the various States is clearly inadequate.
2. All aspects of a valley's resources must receive due consideration and be developed jointly. In other words, a multiple-purpose, rather than a single-purpose, approach is called for.

From the foregoing it follows that no responsible person or agency would advocate as a solution the continuance of the chaos so well described in Father Fitzgerald's article. In theory at least, every one is for coordination and multiple use. What is the situation in practice? There are three broad categories into which most serious proposals can be fitted. They are:

1. *The Compact approach.* In essence this idea consists of the formation by the various States in the watershed of some sort of committee or agency to regulate and integrate watershed affairs. It may be a purely voluntary group or one established by law. It may be almost entirely composed of various State agencies, or it may also include Federal and other agencies. The Missouri Basin Interagency Committee is an example of a voluntary association in which Federal influence is large. The proposed Connecticut River Compact (which has never been completely ratified) is an example of such a group which would have binding commitments and less Federal participation.

2. *The Valley Authority approach.* This would work along the same lines as the Tennessee Valley Authority. At various times, attempts have been made to set up similar authorities for the valleys of the Missouri, Columbia and other rivers.

3. *The Federal Department of Natural Resources approach.* There are many aspects to this approach, but in essence it would provide for concentration and coordination of policy decisions and broad program formulation for all major river basins in a separate Department of Natural Resources in the Cabinet. State and local representation and participation would be worked out on a regional basis. This approach has been called the Hoover Commission plan, owing to its resemblance to certain recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch

of the Government, which was headed by ex-President Herbert Hoover. The name, though handy, is based upon over-simplification.

#### THE COMPACT APPROACH

The advantages of the Compact approach are:

1. It emphasizes the role of the States and, at least in theory, is a decentralized operation. To many people who are alarmed by the growth of Federal power, this point carries much weight.

2. If the committee that administers the program is fairly constituted, all reasonable interests have representation.

3. Such a body could take a valley-wide, integrated approach to the problems of the area.

4. In the Missouri valley, at least, one group (the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee) has a definite blueprint (the Pick-Sloan plan) which is, in part, already an actuality.

The disadvantages of this approach are:

1. Generally speaking, compacts or voluntary inter-agency systems are administratively unworkable. If the diversified groups in the compact are of approximately equal strength, little gets accomplished, and that slowly. If one or two members of the group are powerful, they tend to take over, with the others becoming largely window dressing. Without trying to detract from the substantial accomplishments of the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee, it must be said that in the last analysis the U. S. Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation call the tune. Very recently Gladwin Young, U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the committee, said: "Agricultural interests generally feel that the Missouri basin program so far has seriously neglected, de-emphasized the watershed and upstream problems and improvements as compared to main-stream developments."

2. As developed thus far, the Compact approach leans heavily towards large downstream engineering works. It is far from universally agreed that methods like this are the real key to harnessing a river such as the Missouri.

#### THE VALLEY AUTHORITY APPROACH

The advantages of this approach are:

1. By its nature it looks on the valley as a total unit and is thus committed to an over-all, multiple-purpose approach.

2. The ultimate decisions are made by a body above the various warring factions, instead of being hammered out by the factions themselves, as in the Compact idea. Administratively, it is much simpler.

3. It is not bound to a pre-existing blueprint as the Interagency Committee is to the Pick-Sloan plan. Theoretically it can select the best methods of taming a river system and then go ahead and apply them.

The disadvantages of the Valley Authority are:

1. Its soundness as an instrument of American democracy has been challenged by some students of government. Since a Valley Authority is essentially

a public corporation, it is not directly responsible locally, and at the national level stands a little to one side of normal legislative and executive functioning. This feature accounts for the Hoover Commission's lack of enthusiasm for any more TVA's, even while it praised the accomplishments of the original TVA. Some opponents of Valley Authorities label them "Socialist," but that is going too far.

2. As a result of the inherently monolithic character of the traditional Valley Authority, there is a tendency to squeeze out other agencies, even Federal ones. During its initial period, TVA attempted to concern itself with all the Tennessee valley's resources. For many years the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service were kept out. Only fairly recently have these and other agencies gotten toe holds in the valley, and then only after great local pressures had built up and it had become apparent that these specialists could do better jobs in their own fields.

3. There is an inherent time-lag in any Valley Authority proposal. Since, outside of TVA, none now exists, there are no definite plans, no blueprints ready. If an MVA, for instance, were set up tomorrow, it would either have to take over at least some of the physical structure of the Pick-Sloan plan or start from scratch on its own. In the former case it might be validly questioned: "Why bother to make the change at all?" In the latter, a concrete, specific program might take a long, long time to prepare.

4. The Valley Authority concept, broad as it is, is still narrow from a national standpoint. To illustrate: one of the first tasks of an MVA would be to encourage more industrialization in the underdeveloped Missouri basin. From a national point of view, however—this is just hypothetical and by way of example—perhaps the region is not meant for industry and should be developed purely as a source of raw materials for the rest of the nation.

#### A DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The advantages are:

1. Even more than the Valley Authority, this plan has the potential for developing an over-all, multiple-use conservation concept.

2. As a Cabinet post, it would be part of the recognized chain of the executive branch and responsible to the will of the people through the President.

3. It could include and integrate all existing Government agencies now doing a good job, yet would not have the exclusiveness of TVA.

4. If it were properly organized, local and State prerogatives would not be infringed and direct intervention would be restricted to what are considered Federal responsibilities anyway. Perhaps the present Soil Conservation Service, with its thousands of almost autonomous districts, gives a hint of the pattern.

5. The final arrangement could be approached gradually. The first steps might be along lines recommended by the Hoover Commission, such as setting up a National Water Resources Board and the transfer



of the Corps of Engineers' civil functions to the Department of the Interior.

The disadvantages are:

1. There is likely to be a lack of immediate results. To set up a Department of Natural Resources in our Government would be a major change, probably requiring years to make. Even less drastic steps, such as the transfer of Corps of Engineer functions to Interior, would be bitterly contested and require time.

2. This step would mean more centralization in the Federal Government. To some extent this could be offset by granting some autonomy at the regional level. Also, some centralization is inevitable. If huge engineering structures, vast irrigation projects, reforestation of entire headwater areas and other remedial measures are required, Uncle Sam is automatically in the picture. The States do not have the financial resources; and private capital, while possibly able to construct huge

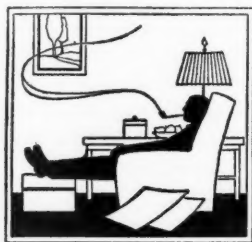
power dams, is unlikely to saddle itself with flood control, soil conservation and other multiple-purpose commitments.

3. The exact shape of this approach is still somewhat vague. The Hoover Commission itself split seven ways on details of power recommendations and three ways on water-policy recommendations.

This analysis shows the complexity of the task of properly managing and developing our river basins. It also shows that the political scientist is as deeply involved as the technician in the solution of a problem that deserves the best efforts of both.

(As this article was going to press, the Missouri Basin Survey Commission, appointed in January, 1952 by President Truman, made its report to President Eisenhower. The report is discussed in a Comment on p. 612 of this issue. Ed.)

## FEATURE "X"



"Kay Craig" (it's a pen-name) wrote this article with a very practical intent: to show how a small group with energy and goodwill can be of great help to lepers. She is looking for action.

A LITTLE OVER A YEAR AGO, on January 26, 1952, AMERICA had a column on "Catholics and Hansen's Disease," signed "R.V.L." At the time I thought it needed an answer but, not being a writer and perhaps being a trifle lazy, I decided to "let George" do the answering. In the ensuing months George did not produce. So I would now like to add a filip to R.V.L.'s remarks.

R.V.L. said that scattered Catholic organizations were doing valiant work to help the lepers, but in the end it was not enough. A world-wide organization to coordinate effort and guarantee support was needed. Granted. But such an organization takes time to get rolling. In the meantime, much more can be done.

AMERICA has readers in at least 3,000 towns of the United States. If one lady—just one—in each town reads this article and goes to work, Americans can aid and cure 7.5 per cent more of the world's lepers. It sounds fantastic, doesn't it? It isn't. It's really quite simple. Listen to our story. We don't want any personal glory for our work, so we'll call our town Cedar Valley and the lady responsible for our success Jo R.

Each year Jo R. gives a party for the benefit of the lepers. That's all. But when you consider that from this one little party we raise enough money to supply

the healing drug for 2.5 per cent of the lepers in the largest leprosarium in the world, the "little party" grows in importance. All that is needed is more "little parties"—one in every town where AMERICA is read.

Nineteen years ago our Jo R. received a letter from a priest in a leprosarium telling of the pitiable, tragic suffering of his people. That was all Jo needed—the realization of the lepers' plight. She went to work and gave a party on the first Friday of December, 1933. In Cedar Valley now, the first Friday of December means one important event—Jo R.'s party. Only we don't call it that—we call it the "Leper Bridge."

Let us see Jo R. at work. Six weeks before the bridge, she (1) contacts the mission director of the diocese to insure his attendance at the bridge: (2) contacts the pastor for use of the parish hall.

Three weeks before the bridge she has a tea, at which the VIP is the press photographer. From this come a press release, pictures and announcement of the bridge, its date, etc. Jo then contacts a few friends and gets them busy on the telephone.

Two weeks before the bridge, Jo sends out a second press release, telling the story of the lepers (a recent human-interest story is important). She starts calling for donations of door and table prizes (from friends who have already taken tables!).

One week before the bridge comes the third press release, announcing that the mission director will be present, and naming committee chairmen. Jo then calls for donations of food for the luncheon (from friends who have taken tables and donated prizes!).

There are no expenses—everything is donated. At the bridge, the mission director gives a short talk about the leper colony. Many people who do not play bridge come just to hear his talk.

A "Leper Bridge" is a wonderful experience. It makes you realize the great capacity for charity in your friends and neighbors. Many are not content with taking a table, eating the luncheon they have provided and taking chances on the door prizes they have given,

but will quietly hand in an additional check. We usually have 100 tables at \$6 a table. Our proceeds amount to \$3,000, which tells the story of the many who realize the plight of the lepers, have compassion for them and respond accordingly.

We don't think the word "leper" has unfortunate connotations. We don't believe it is a synonym for sin, or that it bears a stigma. We would not want to refer to leprosy as Hansen's Disease. In Cedar Valley the leper has a special place in our hearts— thanks to the inspired energy of Jo R.

You may be the Jo R. of your town—or you may know her. There *is* a Jo R. in your town—look for her and you'll find her. She's a lady who has a very real love for God and shows it by giving unstintingly of her time to alleviate the sufferings of God's unfortunate. She will be eager to help the most neglected—the lepers.

Until R.V.L.'s hope of a world-wide organization to help the leper is realized, the readers of *AMERICA* can arrest and cure the leprosy of thousands of lepers. Think it over.

KAY CRAIG

## TV in 'fifty-three

*William A. Coleman*

What lies ahead for television? What electronic developments will influence its future? What events, in the months ahead, will tend to heighten or lower the quality of network video offerings? Prophesying may be a fruitless game; but a brief consideration of TV's present state and recent past may furnish the basis for an estimate of days to come. If such an objective appraisal fails to indicate definitely where television is heading, it may at least suggest what could be done to make the new sight-and-sound medium better and who, exactly, should help accomplish that worth-while end.

In this year of our Lord 1953, television is, like Rabelais' Gargantua, a stripling giant, growing so rapidly that it cannot be ignored or overlooked by businessman, educator or homemaker. A johnny-come-lately among the media of communication, TV attracts more attention and has brought with it more problems than any other channel of education, entertainment and persuasion.

During 1952, television made its greatest impact in the field of news and special events. The atom-bomb explosion at Yucca Flats, the national conventions, campaigns and elections, for instance, brought home to millions of viewers the reality and the significance of current events affecting their lives. Without question, the future pattern of politics in the United States has been and will be changed by TV. CBS Board Chairman William S. Paley believes that because video speeches can effectively replace long, arduous speaking tours, the period of Presidential campaigning in the future may be shortened to a seven-week period, with national conventions scheduled for early September.

Television has the ability to bring the vast canvas of national politics within human compass by reducing its scale to the dimensions of the home. The character and personality of the candidate for office are more clearly revealed when he is seen life-size on the living-room screen in close-up, discussing the issues and

## LITERATURE AND ARTS

thinking as he talks. The drama of Vice-Presidential Candidate Nixon defending his financial status and his sources of income before election held high human interest for the voter-viewers. The incident may well have its counterpart in future campaigns, with history altered as a result.

Last year's technical improvements will surely be matched or surpassed in the twelve months to come. Additional electronic devices will widen the scope of television both in the studio and in the field. Industrial and medical application of TV will be increased with the development of smaller, more efficient and remote-controlled video cameras. I confidently expect that when the "Bing Crosby Show" opens on television this June, it will inaugurate the use of a Crosby-developed electronic tape recorder as a more effective substitute for TV film.

At the same time, it seems logical to assume that the swing to the use of film which occurred in television circles this past year will have reached full arc soon, and a reaction to the poor cinematic quality and unimaginative content of the bulk of TV film will set in by the middle of this year. The autumn of 1953 should see "live" video programs on the increase again. Three-dimensional television, like subscription video and general color TV, is still a couple of years away. But all of these developments will eventually have their effect not only on the broadcasting industry but on the lives of all of us.

*Mr. Coleman, for fifteen years active in radio as writer, director and producer, is instructor in radio and TV in the Department of Communication Arts at Fordham University.*

Like the little girl of the nursery rhyme, television can be either very, very good or it can be horrid. The worst things in TV tend to accentuate the areas where improvement is needed. There has been a constant decrease in the number of worth-while children's programs, while crime shows continue to increase by five per cent annually. Scenes of violence, although taboo in every network's policy book, are a regular attraction on the suspense and mystery programs. There are few shows on television designed to stimulate interest in reading and in the classics. The TV soap-opera, with its heavy quota of neurotic, psychotic and trouble-laden characters inherited from radio, has found a foothold in daytime programing. Very old moving pictures, produced long before Will Hayes had an office, combine with imported foreign movies which do not come under any Hollywood production code to form a large segment of TV's cinema fare. And through all the video schedules run multiple "plugs," clusters of commercials that often seem to assume the proportions of a program in themselves.

In order to encourage viewer comment and criticism, the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters has decided to add to the TV "Seal of Approval," which member stations and networks display on the air, the address of the NARTB Code Committee in Washington, D. C. This seems a sincere move and should help the radio-television industry improve its voluntary task of self-censorship. It seems to me that the Federal Communications Commission might follow this lead and require all stations at certain times to carry on the air the address of the FCC as the Government agency to which viewers should write. The commission, after all, does renew and revoke licenses and is charged with the ultimate responsibility of deciding whether a station has been operated in "the public interest, convenience or necessity."

If television has its faults, it also has its virtues. Several hour-long dramatic shows maintain a high level of production. The NBC television network has done outstanding work in the area of TV opera, notably in the first such work commissioned specifically for the medium, "Amahl and the Night Visitors." The Ford Foundation's "Omnibus" on CBS-TV has demonstrated that a ninety-minute show, designed for experimental and educational TV productions, can be made to pay for itself on a commercial basis. Dumont's "Life Is Worth Living," (Bishop Sheen, that is) and ABC-TV's "Seminar," "Victory At Sea," "American Inventory" and "See It Now" are among the series that indicate the possibilities inherent in television.

Hugh M. Beville Jr., NBC's director of research and planning, estimates that as of January 1, 1953, television sets in the United States totaled 21.2 million, which meant an increase of 5.5 million during the preceding twelve months. It is predicted that during the current year some 6 million more TV sets will be produced.

With the lifting of the FCC "freeze" nine months ago, the number of video stations began to increase stead-

ily. As against 107 commercial TV transmitters in June, 1952, there are now (as of February 11) 136 licensed commercial TV stations on the air in 85 cities. Eventually the United States may be blanketed by slightly more than 2,000 TV outlets, the approximate maximum possible under the FCC's order allocating channels for all types of Very High and Ultra High Frequency television.

Until that saturation point is reached, the complexion of TV will change from month to month and from year to year. It will change for the better only if the viewer accepts his responsibility of providing a demand for good programs, and if the men coming up to key positions in the networks have the proper ethical training and adequate norms of value.

Bishop Sheen said recently: "Television shows are born either from directors giving the people what the directors think is good for them, or from the public letting the directors know what they want. Both methods are necessary."

This places a responsibility, in the former case, on colleges and universities to prepare men and women of moral and esthetic discernment for policy-making positions in television. In the latter case, it devolves on every member of the TV audience to look and listen critically, to commend the good and to condemn the bad. But, in particular, the intelligent or educated person, the intellectual who views many programs but who writes few letters about them one way or the other—on this lethargic literate, it seems to me, rests the greatest responsibility to register his opinions and to make his tastes felt.

In the phrase of Bishop Sheen, television can be "one of God's greatest blessings to man." It will reach that high point of maturity much more quickly if it has the interested attention and assistance of higher education and you.

### *Expanding ego*

The eyes of Adam's son do magnify  
Prince Lucifer against the Lord of Heaven;  
He mouths old blasphemy, unrims the sky  
And multiplies contempt by the deadly seven.

He plays at sleight-of-hand before the glass,  
Fear amplifies his taunts with borrowed tongues.  
He fashions Gadget, the dancing djinn of brass  
Who breathes like Moloch from hate's fiery lungs.

He measures wings of light, the sound's laggard pace;  
He pares the elements to their bitter pith,  
But when he asks "Who am I?" face to face  
With emptiness, none answers, "Jones" or "Smith."

He stalks the barrens of his soul's dark venture,  
Storms at frontiers of pride's far promised land,  
Completes the circle, stops at folly's censure,  
Puzzled at old footprints in the sand.

A. M. SULLIVAN



**"Uninhibited" with a vengeance**

**THE SECOND SEX**

By Simone de Beauvoir. Knopf. 732p. \$10

Despite the assertion of the publishers that "this is one of the important books of our time," *The Second Sex* is neither unique, psychologically sound, solidly historical or consistent.

Its main thesis has been proposed repeatedly, namely, that woman has always been in subjection and only in our day is gaining equality and freedom as a result of her "sharing in productive labor and being freed from the slavery of reproduction" (p. 121). Mme. de Beauvoir's new woman is to be the "free-loving," autonomous individualist advocated by Bebel, the German Socialist.

The author completely overlooks the loud complaints, recorded by such woman writers as Dr. Marynia Farnham, that the new political, social and economic opportunities of women today are not bringing women a sense of fulfilment.

"Man," as he appears in this book, is a being whose entire attitude toward woman is contained in the word "oppression." He is incapable of loving his wife, daughter, mother or mistress. "Woman" is not all-inclusive, either. The fear-ridden schoolgirl, the mistress, the prostitute, the hetaira, the lesbian and the adulteress receive careful consideration. The reader looks in vain for a discussion of the balanced, contented woman.

Mme. de Beauvoir insists that "education and other advantages were largely denied them [women] in the sixteenth century" (p. 105). Yet in a recent study *The Elizabethan Woman*, Prof. Carroll Camden piles up superabundant evidence to show that the opposite was true.

Later we are blandly told that "all forms of socialism favor her [woman's] liberation" (p. 112), and "it is in Soviet Russia that the feminist movement has made the most sweeping advances" (p. 126).

Easily accessible facts could have prevented her from mistating the Catholic reason for opposing abortion (p. 486), and the recent papal reiteration of the principle of double effect in relation to difficult childbirth (p. 120).

Mme. de Beauvoir's inconsistency is most apparent in her treatment of Christianity's contribution to woman's status. "Christian ideology has contributed no little to the oppression of woman," she writes on p. 97. Less than one hundred pages later, she states: "It was Christianity, paradox-

ically, that was to proclaim, on a certain plane, the equality of man and woman" (p. 170). And a little later she continues: "Since the appearance of Christianity, the figure of woman has obviously been spiritualized to a considerable extent" (p. 177).

In Chapter XII woman's dissimilarity is the result of environment and education; in Chapter XIII it is predominantly biological. When women could do little in a public way, Mme. de Beauvoir insists, the situation was bad. When in the Middle Ages "they hunted wild beasts, made difficult pilgrimages, defended the fief when the master was abroad" (p. 100), that situation was bad, too.

Women have justly ridiculed many of the efforts of men writers to explain the female point of view; no male writer ever failed quite so badly as Mme. de Beauvoir does when she



tells us that "the (medieval) knight was not interested in women" (p. 100), or that a wife's infidelity seemed bad to the husband simply because it might introduce an unlawful heir and thus violate the sanctity of private property (p. 89), or that a man dislikes his mother-in-law because she reminds him of the loathsome thought "that the woman he loves should have been engendered" (p. 174).

The word "uninhibited" is the lone epithet on the jacket thoroughly borne out by the contents. Mme. de Beauvoir writes approvingly of pre-marital sex-experimentation, adultery, lesbianism, "free love" and abortion—less professional methods of which she describes in a gruesome way. Perversions are not simply vices but "vices" in quotes. Even non-Christians will be shocked at her reference to Christ and Margaret Mary Alacoque.

This reviewer, in fine, can see little significance in this book, except for the amazing fact that an unscholarly reiteration of the generally Marxist position should be heralded in today's America. Fortunately, the book is so long-drawn-out that it is doubtful whether many will find time to read it.

WILLIAM B. FAHERTY

**BOOKS**

**Civil war and faith in Spain**

**THE FAIR BRIDE**

By Bruce Marshall. Houghton Mifflin. 274p. \$3

Bruce Marshall is in a rut. He got in it as far back as *Father Malachy's Miracle*, as a matter of fact, only that book was so fresh that the author seemed to be turning a new furrow in the field of the Catholic novel. Since then Mr. Marshall has plowed back and forth so much in the same track that the furrow has deepened into a rut. The reason for this lamentable state of affairs can be summed up in one word—caricature.

This vice is painfully evident in *The Fair Bride*, which is the story of a Spanish priest who abandons his priestly functions and obligations during the civil war and goes over to the "Loyalist" side because he thinks that the Church in Spain has become cynically callous toward the poverty and sufferings of the masses. But he discovers that the Communists are not motivated by any shining charity, either, so he returns to the fold. In the course of the story there is much ado about a relic of St. John of the Cross, which the priest has been commissioned by his bishop to smuggle through to Franco's side as a pledge of victory. The story is that simple, and I found adequate motivation utterly lacking for either the priest's defection or his reconciliation. He certainly never had—before, during or after his lapse—any conception of the Church as the "fair bride" of Christ.

But the fatal defect is the note of caricature. Mr. Marshall has always used the technique of pointing up the human frailties of priests and bishops in order to highlight the divine character of the Church of which they are ministers. It's a valid technique but it has to be controlled. It gets quite out of hand in this book—all the priests mumble their prayers without devotion, they crack jokes and engage in surreptitious horseplay when chanting the canonical hours, they never deign to notice the poor on the streets, their personal looks make them apt candidates for inclusion in *Krokodil*, Soviet Russia's anti-religious cartoon magazine. One or other priest so portrayed would be credible; a whole gallery of them turns out to be a comic and unconvincing overstatement that defeats its own purpose.

The best thing about the book—which otherwise does not shed much light on the Spanish civil war—is the inclusion of a good number of revolutionary songs which show the extent to which communism dominated the thinking of the Loyalist leaders.

HAROLD C. GARDINER

### Tragedy on and off the stage

#### THE PRINCE OF PLAYERS: EDWIN BOOTH

By Eleanor Ruggles. Norton. 401p. \$4.50

The author of a life of Gerard Manley Hopkins and of a study of Cardinal Newman has surpassed herself in this new product of her lively scholarship. The rich authenticity of its tone is the result of thorough research. Yet the objectivity of the author's approach has not prevented her style from being suffused with the warmth and deep humanity of her subject.

Edwin Booth himself, of course, is the subject of this book, Booth the actor and Booth the man. But Miss Ruggles fills in the background of her diptych with a wealth of concrete detail and pertinent anecdote from the manifold relationships of Booth's life in and out of the theater. Famous figures of contemporary prominence and still surviving interest move on and off the scene: Edwin Forrest, watching with growing resentment the ascendancy of a new star; the great Henry Irving, English rival, co-star, and finally dispossession of the aging Booth; Lawrence Barrett, burning with a fierce ambition to be the chief of American actors but at length accepting the fact that he could never rate other than second casting and billing when Booth was acting; Joseph Jefferson, whose walks with Booth in their old age inspired the remark that they looked like the embodiment of Comedy and Tragedy; Helen Modjeska, David Belasco, Cornelius Otis Skinner, Barrymores and Drews.

The style of Booth's acting and the magnetism of his stage personality are suggested by the effects they produced rather than described directly, yet the reader is made aware of the changes in Booth's style from the fiery vigor of his youthful barnstorming to the quiet grandeur of his mature years.

Fascinating as is the treatment of Booth the actor, the evocation of Booth the man is even more gripping. He lived through tragedy as profound and heart-rending as is found in any Shakespearean play he ever starred in. Witnesses have recorded their impressions of the wondrously sad countenance habitually worn by Booth in

his later years. Sadness and disaster dogged him through life, from his early experiences in theatrical circles with his famous father, Junius Brutus Booth, through the death of two beloved wives and various tearing estrangements from friends, to the thunderclap he never quite recovered from, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by his brother, John Wilkes Booth.

Yet it was after that disaster that he achieved his greatest successes in the theatre. Anyone interested in the stage, or in Shakespeare, or in the possibilities of human personality will like this book. JOHN V. CURRY

#### CONFLICT AND LIGHT

Edited by Bruno de Jésus-Marie, O.C.D. Translated by Pamela Carswell and Cecily Hastings. Sheed & Ward. 192p. \$2.75.

Since the advent of the work of Freud and the development of psychoanalytic and psychotherapeutic techniques, a large amount of recounted human experience has been recorded, a new and extensive vocabulary developed and certain philosophic attitudes expounded. The Catholic, as a Catholic, has for the most part stood by while this intellectual and emotional churning has gone on. In many individual instances, he has worked out a satisfactory harmonizing of the observed data elicited by new psychological techniques with the truths of his religion.

However, not too much has been written on this harmonizing in practice. Principles were set down by theologians, but the application of them in actual case-histories was not often reported. Thus the philosophy-in-action was not revealed. This book of essays, subtitled "Studies in Psychological Disturbance and Readjustment," by thirteen different authors—physicians, psychologists and priests—comes as a step in this direction.

The lively style of the translation makes it very readable. Some annotation for the reader, however, is very often required. Thus, in the challenging chapter, "Incarnation and Pseudo-Incarnation," by Marcel de Corte, the key idea is a distinction between *soul* and *mind*. Many readers are not prepared for the assumption that there is an essential difference between these two concepts, so that an explanation as to how they were originally designated in the French would seem to be in order. The reader would also appreciate a brief biographical statement concerning the authors of the various papers, since not all of them are well known in America.

### New Catholic

### Americana . . .

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by Colman J. Barry, O.S.B.

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**This is Father  
Leo Trese  
author of  
A MAN  
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In *Vessel of Clay*, his first book, Father Trese wrote on a day in his life as a parish priest, here he is writing on the priesthood in general, in the form of conferences originally given at a clerical retreat.

You might say that he examines his conscience out loud by way of helping his fellow priests to examine theirs—an excellent plan, given Father Trese's courage and honesty.

The book is, of course, for priests: should lay people read it? We can only say that if they do they will gain in respect for their clergy and will find that their own souls are getting an unexpected (but remarkably thorough) Spring cleaning.

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There is an extract from this book in the current number of *Sheed & Ward's OWN TRUMPET*. To get the *Trumpet* free and postpaid, write to Agatha MacGill,

**SHEED & WARD**  
New York 3

The reviewer was particularly impressed by two papers. The essay on "Sin and the Christian Sense of Guilt," by Louis Beirnaert, S.J., is worth most careful study as a workable way of approaching the ever-present guilt situation in psychoneurosis. In the brief but poignant account of "How Children Acquire a False Sense of Guilt," by Françoise Doito, we have the actual case-stories of each of six children with the account of the psychotherapeutic treatment, which was generally successful. It strikes the reviewer that when psychoanalytic techniques are fused with Christian philosophy, it is possible to have both charity and the "spirit of understanding" which Solomon asked for and received.

A. R. VONDERAHE

**THE BATTLE OF BALTINGLASS**

By Lawrence Earl. Knopf. 241p. \$3

Besides being stranger than fiction, truth is sometimes more entertaining—and *The Battle of Baltinglass* is a good case in point. This factual account of a successful protest against bureaucratic injustice turns out to be a far better Irish story than many novels.

The sub-postoffice at Baltinglass (pop. 800) had been in the Cooke family for eighty years. When Aunt Kate became ill, her niece Helen took care of her and ran the postoffice. A friendly person with no favorites, she was both efficient and popular—in itself a remarkable feat. It was no wonder, then, that the villagers were in an uproar when, upon Aunt Kate's retirement, Helen Cooke was ignored and the appointment given to Michael Farrell, a young man with political influence.

Indignation ran high, but it took a leader to channel it into constructive activity—and Bernard Sheridan, a man from the West, was just the man for it. Undaunted by his lack of success in his first efforts, he worked away until he had involved villagers and gentry, Catholics and Protestants, priests and politicians—until, in fact, the incident contributed to the fall of the Costello Government.

Lawrence Earl's delightful book should be compulsory reading for those who take a toplofty attitude toward journalistic writing. Here is excellent reporting with the unusual advantage of time for judicious assembling and careful writing—and the result is good to read. Characters emerge in the most natural way, in their own words and doings. The newspaper accounts are revealing, leaving at least one reader with a new aim in life—to sit in on a few sessions

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A true story of a  
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**Signs and  
Wonders**

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author of *The Edge of Doom*

The story of a man who wanted so much to love God that he forgot to love his fellowman. Andrew Carnahan always believed himself a spiritual man and an understanding Catholic. But when he demanded proof—both from the people around him and from God—he was faced with a terrifying truth about himself. Here is a novel that probes deep into the human mind and spirit—a story which will have especial meaning for all Catholics

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of Dáil Eireann. The cliché "government in action" takes on new meaning.

One of the best features of the book is that while its events happen to have taken place in Ireland, they could just as well have occurred in any village or city where a few care enough about injustice to one individual to gird themselves and take action. Bureaucracy with its papers (always in triplicate), its jargon and its pigeonholing is by no means confined to Ireland. (In truth, I am afraid I had cherished a dream that it hadn't even arrived there.)

And for some obscure reason, I suspect that this universal quality, this realization that such incidents could happen anywhere and should happen more often—all this is what makes *The Battle of Baltinglass* such a good Irish story. Incidentally, it is recommended as a bracer for those who have been reading too much Kafka and Sartre. MARY STACK MCNIFF

#### CATHOLIC AUTHORS: Contemporary Biographical Sketches

Edited by Matthew Hoehn, O.S.B.,  
B.L.S. St. Mary's Abbey, Newark,  
N. J. 633p. \$6.50

This is the second volume published under the title, *Catholic Authors*. The first volume contained 374 sketches of contemporary Catholic writers, and covered the years 1930-1947. In the present volume, 620 Catholic writers are featured. The two together give an intimate introduction to a thousand-six Catholic authors.

Father Matthew Hoehn is a highly trained professional librarian, who has done an admirable work of organizing and utilizing expert aid from book-knowledgeable collaborators in this country and abroad. In these days, when library science is one of the mightiest aids in the defense of truth and in the enjoyment of the really fine things of the mind, we are most grateful to a good librarian who will even supply us merely with the names of good Catholic authors and their works. But we are a hundred times more grateful when we can learn just who all these writers are, know something of their personal history and what has influenced their faith and their career, and what remarkable events are prominent in their lives. To all this information, the editor has added as often as possible a photograph of each writer.

A collection like this opens up a vista of the universal Church and will surprise anyone who dips into it by the richness of its content. It's a happy hunting ground for a quiz. But the most valuable feature of the book is the good literary character, the

wealth of interesting reading contained in most of these short biographies. The writers are not just catalogued; they are presented as living personalities. *Catholic Authors*, Nos. 1 and 2, is indispensable for the library and very useful for all students of literature.

JOHN LAFARGE

#### OF SACRAMENTS AND SACRIFICE

By Clifford Howell, S.J. Collegeville:  
Liturgical Press. 171p. \$2.50

Those impatient at the slow progress of the liturgical apostolate in America blame its "inarticulate formulations," and they are in part correct. "If we had a half-dozen people speaking and writing like that visiting English Jesuit," these people say, "we should soon have a Catholic body formed (and I would add, working at corporate worship)—as well as wittily informed." Father Howell himself would be the last to make such claims, but he would yield to none in wishing that this book stand as his best effort

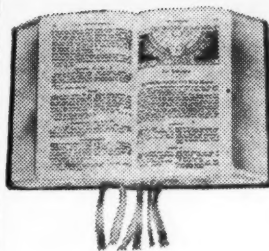
up to now towards that apostolic goal in the English-speaking countries.

We need be inarticulate no longer. With all the gifts of the perfect teacher, supplemented here by art and fine typography, Fr. Howell devotes seven chapters to grace and the sacraments in the mystical body, and as many to the Holy Sacrifice.

As a sample of his sprightly style, take this contrast of young vs. mature study of religion—or chemistry:

Think of a schoolboy who is learning to study chemistry. All he will learn will be that within the mental capacity he *then* has—the mere rudiments of the science. He will learn the main properties of solids, liquids and gases; change of state; mixtures and compounds; preparation of a few elements and compounds, and a bit about acids, bases and salts. That is about all he can manage for a long time. Doubtless he takes a boyish delight in the odors of solutions and precipitates, in the stinks and bangs produced by experiments—and he thinks he is getting along splendidly in his

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chemistry. Yet he has no conception of the fascinations that await him later, when he matures . . . (p. 14).

Somewhat by way of a final quiz, Father Howell sets down those areas in all of us that have to mature before we can grow into true corporate worship:

The very minimum equipment that people need before they can be said to be "liturgically minded" would be, I think:

- (a) Some realization of the true nature of the supernatural.
- (b) Some grasp of the Mystical Body doctrine.
- (c) A clear view of the mediatorship or priesthood of Christ.
- (d) Some understanding of their own share in this priesthood.
- (e) An apprehension of sacrifice as the supreme act of worship.
- (f) An appreciation of corporate worship (p. 162).

In effecting such maturing this book will play a distinguished part.

**GERALD ELLARD, S.J.**

### LETTERS FROM LIKIEP

By **Most Rev. Thomas J. Feeney, S.J.**  
P. O. Box 197, Planetarium Station,  
New York 24, N. Y. 259p.

Bishop Feeney, Vicar Apostolic of the Marshall and Caroline Islands, is a missionary of unusual vigor and enterprise. At an age when most men would be content to plod along in familiar routines, he set out for the vast island spaces of the Pacific, to bring Christ to places whose odd names—Yap, Truk, Ponape—had become commonplace during World War II.

This book is what its title professes: a series of letters written by Fr. Feeney from the island of Likiep in the early days of his apostolate. Like most letters, they are chatty, familiar and rambling. The last of them antedates Fr. Feeney's elevation to the episcopate. A fascinating appendix lists all sorts of unusual facts about life and customs in the islands.

**R. V. LAWLOR, S.J.**

### MERRY HALL

By **Beverly Nichols.** Dutton. 319p.  
\$3.75

Do you fidget the winter away, poring over seed catalogs and garden books? Are you weather-wise? Does the sight of someone else's garden fill you with a burning desire to alter its arrangements? Are you sound on weed-killers? Do you dream, someday, of turning a corner on a country road and finding the house, going to rack

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Everything about it was a challenge. It was five times too big; it was haunted by the bad taste of its former owners; the neighbors, mainly feminine, were ever on hand with suggestions that ran from the mildly annoying to the maddening. Oldfield, the grim Lancashire gardener who came with the house, was a mixed blessing. With his "gnarled, old fingers, wise and unbelievably delicate," he was the answer to a householder's prayer; yet along with his talents went a perfect genius for deflating the ego.

Still, and with rousing high spirits, the work went on. The old garden blossomed anew; Oldfield put away his prejudices; Miss Emily and Miss Rose gave up their attempts to cadge vegetables. Mr. Nichols enjoyed every minute of it, and you will enjoy every line of his book. V. A. HOPKINS

REV. WILLIAM B. FAHERTY, S.J., is the author of *The Destiny of Modern Woman*.

REV. JOHN V. CURRY, S.J., is in the English Department at LeMoyne College, Syracuse.

A. R. VONDERAHE, M.D., is associate professor of neuro-anatomy at the University of Cincinnati.

REV. GERALD ELLARD, S.J., teaches liturgical theology and Church history at St. Mary's College, Kansas.

MARY STACK MCNIFF conducts the book review section of the *Boston Pilot*.

## THE WORD

"If I cast out devils by the finger of God, then the kingdom of God has come upon you" (Luke 11:20; third Sunday of Lent).

In recounting the miracle by which our Lord cast out a devil that had made a certain man mute, St. Luke records three different reactions among the people in the crowd.

The first is the response which we would expect. The people had pitied the mute but felt their own helplessness.

Then Jesus had confronted him, had spoken a sharp word of command. The man had changed at once, words of praise and gratitude flowing easily from his lips. St. Luke writes that "the crowds marveled."

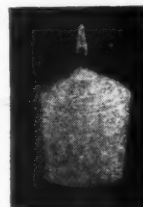
There was present, however, a sprinkling of dissenters. They could not brook the honor given to Christ for His miracle. That our Lord had power over the demon, they could not deny. But perhaps they could turn others' reverence into horror and loyalty into loathing by a sly suggestion about the source of that power. "By Beelzebub, the prince of devils, he casts out devils."

The rest of the bystanders avoided outspoken blasphemy, but timidly withheld their faith. These, "... to test him, demanded from him a sign from heaven." Driving out devils, curing lepers, raising the dead, they said, were indeed remarkable feats. But the power of certain prophets of ancient times had reached into the very skies: let Christ cause the sun to stand still in the heavens and they would acknowledge Him.

What underlay this despicable opposition to the Saviour, we know. These were good, ingenious people, but the Pharisees had been poisoning their minds. When our Lord first

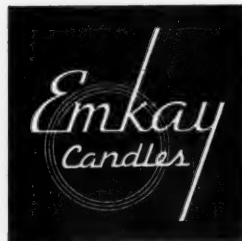
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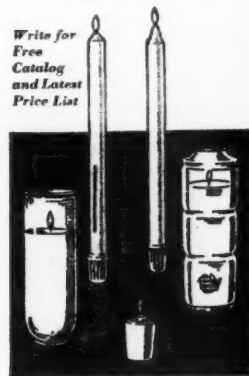
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healed their sick, the people's response had been profound awe and admiration, deep gratitude. Their official leaders alone, jealous of Christ's growing influence over the people and fearful for their own position, had stood aloof from the Saviour.

As the three years of Christ's public life went on, the blind hatred of the Pharisees against Him led them to ever more desperate measures. They could find no error in His teaching, no fault in His character, nothing but holiness in His way of life. And so they had been forced to use innuendo and misrepresentation and downright lies.

St. Luke does not name the Pharisees on this present occasion, but Matthew (9:32-34) speaks of them and Mark (3:22) mentions "scribes who had come down from Jerusalem," as being in the crowd. The disaffected witnesses of Christ's miracle were, therefore, merely parroting their words.

Is it not easy to see in the actual incident which St. Luke narrates a sort of parable foreshadowing what would happen over and over in the history of Christ's Church?

Through the centuries the Church tirelessly teaches and spreads the saving doctrine of its divine Founder. It labors to help its members to save their souls and attain sanctity. By a marvel truly supernatural it survives all the storms that the powers of hell can raise against it, and proves its mission truly divine.

But always there is the sullen murmur among some men: "The Catholic Church seeks political power behind a facade of religious zeal." "The

Church of Rome gives no real proof that its doctrines are true."

God has given us the gift of faith, but there are always about us those who would, if they could, undermine our belief in Christ. This Gospel should help us to appraise the motives and techniques of some of these foes. It should give meaning to our act of faith: "Blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it."

PAUL A. REED, S.J.

## THEATRE

**PICNIC.** The moment the rising curtain reveals Jo Mielziner's dreary setting, with sallow sunlight washing the yard between two weather-beaten clapboard houses, one knows that the occupants of the dwellings are frustrated, spiritually stunted people who soon will be caught up in an emotional storm. It turns out that only women live in both houses; in one, a middle-aged female of doubtful status and her invalid mother, in the other a widow with two adolescent daughters and a school teacher who boards with them. The little female community, in which various kinds of frustration are festering, is thrown into turmoil when a man appears—a brawny, hulking quondam gridiron back who is oversexed and mentally dwarfed.

A nameless town in Kansas is the locale, and the action, which fills a twenty-four hour period, begins one morning and ends the next. Between

days some of the characters drop their inhibitions and others shed their decency as well, making an unpleasant spectacle of themselves.

William Inge, the author, now has two plays to his credit, and shows palpable growth as a craftsman. Apparently he did not put his best effort into the portrayal of the pivotal character, who appears so oafish that it is difficult to believe he has ever been admitted to a college even on a football scholarship. Mr. Inge is more successful, however, with other characters, who are sharply etched and persuasively human, and he has convincingly reproduced the barrenness of a spiritual backwash of life. It is regrettable that he has not yet learned to direct his maturing creative powers toward a more edifying end than backyard bacchanalia.

Ralph Meeker gives a competent performance as the young man who is all brawn and no brain, while Peggy Conklin as the worried widow, Eileen Heckart as the schoolteacher and Ruth McDevitt as the lady of uncertain status, handle their roles with adequate skill. Janice Rule, the feminine lead, seems to be baffled by her character. The outstanding performance of the production is offered by Kim Stanley, an ugly duckling, the only character who makes a real fight to escape her sordid environment.

Produced by the Theatre Guild and Joshua Logan, *Picnic* is residing at the Music Box. Mr. Logan also directed. The production is far below the Guild's usual standard and Mr. Logan has not enhanced his reputation as a director. Sprigs of laurel, however, should be awarded to Mr. Mielziner and Miss Stanley.

**MISALLIANCE**, sandwiched between two Shakespearian productions, *Love's Labour's Lost* and *The Merchant of Venice*, represents Bernard Shaw at his second or third best, but is nevertheless a rattling good comedy. When it was first produced some forty years ago, *Misalliance* was mistaken for a scandalously impudent comedy of ideas, which at that time it probably was. Most observers failed to discern that under the veneer of ideas, which have since become commonplace, was a solid and enduring comedy of situation and manners.

In the revival at City Center, directed by Cyril Ritchard, the once startling ideas are hardly noticed, while we enjoy an evening in the society of a number of interesting people, each of whom is a challenging personality. We also discover that the comedy is a superior actors' vehicle that provides practically every performer in the cast with an opportunity to take control of the stage.

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## Change of Address

If you change your address, don't forget to send us your OLD and NEW addresses.

The variety of fat roles enables the New York City Center Drama Company to garnish the production with no less than five stars, headed by Barry Jones, who came all the way from London for a two-weeks engagement. Tamara Geva, Roddy McDowall, Richard Kiley and Dorothy Sands are associated with Mr. Jones in stellar roles. John Boyt designed the set and supervised the costumes.

THEOPHILUS LEWIS

## FILMS

BWANA DEVIL is the first feature-length dramatic fictional movie to be made in a three-dimensional process. As such it has been riding the crest of the public's extraordinary interest in "3D" and breaking box-office records wherever it is shown. Consequently, its author-producer-director, Arch Oboler, who undertook the venture independently, stands to profit handsomely providing that he can satisfactorily settle a couple of lawsuits growing out of his sale of the film to a major distributing company. Since attempting to anticipate a screen trend is an extremely risky business, it is impossible not to admire Mr. Oboler for having the courage and foresight or just plain luck (an equally valuable quality in show business) to gamble on a long shot that paid off.

It is just as impossible, however, to find any kind words for the picture itself. The story, supposedly based on fact, concerns the difficulties encountered in building a railroad across Africa around the turn of the century. The difficulties include a neurotic-failure complex on the part of the chief engineer (Robert Stack) and the muddle-headed interference of a group of particularly British civil-service bureaucrats. But chiefly they center around a pair of ubiquitous man-eating lions which terrorize the native laborers and otherwise bedevil the expedition. So largely do the lions loom in the screen play that virtually its only action and excitement are furnished by having the beasts at one time or another consume most of the minor characters either singly or in groups. Despite all this gore in Ansco-color, the story for the most part is both dull and disjointed for adults.

The three-dimensional process itself, called Natural Vision and requiring the wearing of polaroid glasses

(AMERICA's moral approval of a film is always expressed by indicating its fitness for either adult or family viewing. Ed.)

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by Rev. Clifford Howell, S.J.

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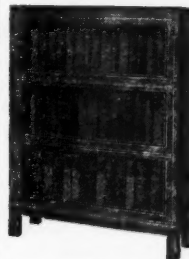
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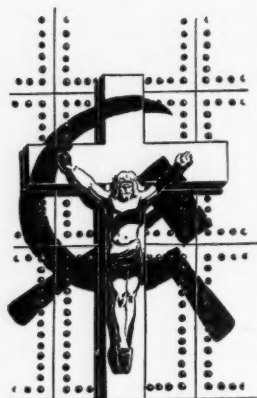
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to focus two separate sets of images on the stereopticon principle, is considerably less than perfect technically and not very creatively used. Except when used to pull a few crude tricks, such as sending a lion leaping or a spear hurtling squarely at the audience, or having the hero's wife (Barbara Britten) purse her lips directly at the camera while going into a clinch, the illusion of depth is hardly noticeable. Incidentally, in their present state of development the cardboard goggles through which the film must be viewed discriminate against a minority group of spectators including myself: they take very unkindly to being worn over eye-glasses. (United Artists)

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MOIRA WALSH

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Moore: Not at all. Have a chair. Sellers: I won't keep you long. Just a few questions about your vacation. Did you see anything out of the ordinary?



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**Moore:** Yes, I did—something very few have the privilege of beholding.

**Sellers:** What was it you saw, sir?

**Moore:** 'Twas the last rose of summer.

**Sellers:** Well, well. You saw the last rose of summer!

**Moore:** Yes.

**Sellers:** And how did you know it was the last rose of summer?

**Moore:** 'Twas left blooming alone. All her lovely companions were faded and gone.

**Sellers:** A desolate scene, what?

**Moore:** It was, indeed. No flower of her kindred, no rosebud was nigh, to reflect back her blushes or give sigh for sigh.

**Sellers:** Did you leave it there all alone?

**Moore:** No, I said to myself: "I'll not leave thee, thou lone one, to pine on the stem: since the lovely are sleeping, go, sleep thou with them."

**Sellers:** I see. And then you laid it to rest?

**Moore:** I did. I scattered her leaves o'er the bed where her mates lay scentless and dead.

**Sellers:** Being a poet, you were, I imagine, greatly affected?

**Moore:** I was. I thought: "Thus may I follow when friendships decay; when true hearts lie withered, and fond ones are flown. O! who would inhabit this bleak world alone?"

**Sellers:** Who, indeed? Mr. Moore, did you happen upon any other unusual experience?

**Moore:** Yes, I did. I saw a famous harp.

**Sellers:** Indeed! And what harp was that?

**Moore:** The harp that once through Tara's halls the soul of music shed.

**Sellers:** You saw the harp! And where is it now?

**Moore:** It hangs as mute on Tara's halls as if that soul were fled.

**Sellers:** To see the last rose of summer. To see the last harp of Tara. What privileges were yours, Mr. Moore!

**Moore:** They brought me a touch of sadness, though.

**Sellers:** They did. Why, Mr. Moore?

**Moore:** They brought to my mind how time steals the years away.

**Sellers:** Ah, I see.

**Moore:** The older I grow the more convinced I become that this world is all a fleeting show, for man's illusion given; the smiles of joy, the tears of woe, deceitful shine, deceitful flow, there's nothing true but Heaven.

**Sellers:** Mr. Moore, you have given me a fine story for our Sunday edition. I won't intrude any longer. Thank you, sir, and good evening. (Sellers departs. . . . Moore begins writing a poem: "Oft in the stilly night, Ere Slumber's chain has bound me. . . .")

JOHN A. TOOMEY

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# CORRESPONDENCE

## Investigating colleges

EDITOR: The point is very well made in your editorial "Campus commies" (2/14) that State and local school authorities have a duty to find out who are the commies on their staffs and to get rid of them. They will be well advised to offer to cooperate with Federal investigations.

The University of Michigan did this promptly. As a result, it is not so much under investigation as a partner in an investigation, and can therefore do much to keep the probe from getting out of hand.

Some local school boards are taking the opposite stand. They are showing great resentment of a Federal investigation and vigorously denying that there could be more than a handful of subversives, at most, in their systems.

New York City did not wait for a Federal inquiry to smoke out commies in its schools. As a result of a Red inquiry, about a hundred public-school teachers have resigned or been dismissed. Unless local schoolmen tackle the job, they will have themselves to blame for any trouble they get into.

(REV.) ALLAN P. FARRELL, S.J.

Dean, Graduate School  
University of Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR: You deal with a critical question which is troubling educators a good deal at the moment. You have been quite objective in your treatment and your recommendations seem very acceptable.

Even casual contact with some of the leading professors in many of the so-called "national universities" shows that they are incapable of determining just when or how a member of the staff should be labeled a "Communist thinker." Fuzzy thinking is in part responsible for this inability. Blind devotion to a concept of academic freedom which borders on license is another handicap. More than one academic community appears to be incapable of judging the loyalty of its members. It seems to me that when such a condition develops, an outside agency with legal authority should feel free, for the sake of the common good, to intervene and determine whether "subversive influences" are present.

It is possible that politicians may not be the right people to investigate, but it is true that they have resources at their disposal, such as proper avenues of publicity, outstanding legal

talent, subpoena power, etc., which make investigations worth-while. The arrogant attitude assumed by many university professors, as displayed in the University of California loyalty-oath fiasco or the refusal to testify in congressional inquiries, has invited such positive action on the part of lawmaking officials. A university professor should not enjoy the privilege of "the right to be wrong," especially during a period when our schools are supposed to be developing moral leadership.

I think we have suffered enough from intellectuals' betrayal of democratic principles because of their inability or unwillingness to interpret properly Russia's dream of world conquest. We should make quite sure that the teachings of the Communists are not presented in one-sided fashion in the classrooms of our institutions of higher learning. Nothing would be more destructive of the American system.

FRANCIS M. CROWLEY

Dean, School of Education  
Fordham University  
New York, N. Y.

## For Christian courtesy

EDITOR: I was interested by your remark (2/21, p. 567) that "it is surprisingly common" for readers to "impugn the motives of journalists with whose opinions they disagree." I am prompted to add that this undemocratic and un-Christian approach to world affairs by so many Catholics is doing the Church great harm in the eyes of non-Catholics. They cannot be expected to take it half as well as Catholic editors, who, I imagine, are pretty well used to it.

Such Catholic critics unfortunately fall into the category described so well by Eric Gill after his conversion in 1913. He was antagonized by those Catholics who seemed to say: "We alone were good and intelligent, and everyone else was in outer darkness—Protestants, heretics, and either fools or knaves. It was assumed that the Church was hated and Catholics absolutely basked in that hatred, wallowed in it."

I make bold to suggest that someone more capable than I follow up your complaint with an analysis of what I think is a subtle form of bigotry on the part of Catholics who never dream they are bigoted.

(REV.) VINCENT A. BROWN

St. Albans, N. Y.

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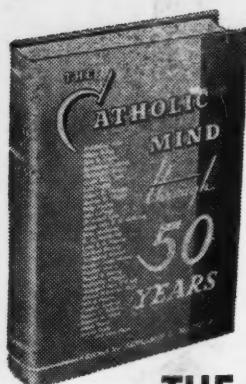
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